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"My good father did not fail to offer, in his own person, the most striking example of his respect for that excellent quality. He married on February 22nd, 1779, at the age of forty, and was, thenceforward, assisted in his cultivation of the virtue he so much admired, by my mother who, by-the-by, was punctual in all she undertook, for she brought me into the world on November 21st, or, precisely at the termination of the nine regular months prescribed by the laws of nature."

With this Shandean observation M. Nolte takes himself to school in search of humours. His master appears to have been fair game.—

"He was an indolent, ignorant man, who surrendered the whole task of instructing his pupils to all kinds of under-tutors, and gave over the conduct of his household to a *ménagère* who was inclined to accept him not altogether Platonic blandishments, and to pack off the *dunces* who amused themselves, from time to time, by disturbing the bacchanalian

exercises which usually preceded those endearments. Some recollections of this brief period, during which I learned nothing but to steal fruit from the orchard, long remained fresh in my memory."

After this M. Nolte meets with a genius for tuition in the person of "the Gymnasium Professor, Carl F. Hipp," but the superior genius of young Nolte, according to old M. Nolte's confession, "regularly crushed the Gymnasium Professor to the ground." After this feat of mind the boy's father very reasonably thought him sufficiently advanced for business, and he was promoted from the highest form in the school to the lowest stool in the office.—

The copy-books were laid before me in both the English and German languages, with the intimation that making correct transcripts of the letters they contained, in either tongue, would be my first employment. The gentlemen letter-writers were of the usual kind, and their wretched style and language wearied me to the utmost limits of endurance, and their news touching oil and soap, brimstone and Spanish liquorice had but little attraction for one like me, whom my honoured preceptor had inspired with a refined taste for the firstlings of Schiller's Muse. Thus I toiled, most unwillingly, without any zest for the work before me, and, consequently, execrated it badly."

The young genius despised trade, and trade did not smile on the young genius. He was shunned as a fop, an idler, by sober people; and his uncle—of whose quaint figure he has left an amusing picture—rebuked him in company.—

"Neglect of my office duties was a natural consequence. I went after all sorts of amusements, drew caricatures on my letter-stand in the counting-room, frolicked for hours together with my friend, the young and universally beloved painter Terreni, who was a great fop, and had the mania of aping the dress and manners of the Englishmen who from time to time made their appearance in Leghorn. This disease, thanks to his illustrious example, took root in my breast too; and whenever, during the course of the week, I could see a newly arrived visitor among the English, who at that time were so constantly noticed at Leghorn, but more especially at Florence, and could on the ensuing Sunday exhibit myself on the Corso attired in a similar costume, I was supremely happy."

Leghorn was just the place to develop these vagabond and restless fancies. General Bonaparte was at the gates, coming from Lodi and Arcola as a conqueror,—and Commodore Nelson was in the roadstead with a small but powerful squadron. Revolution was in the lad's brain,—and the sight of the young hero of eight-and-twenty, fresh from the discomfiture of veteran generals and diplomats, riding through the streets of Leghorn, bullying the consuls and threatening the magistrates, seems to have unsettled him for life, as it did thousands of other young and ardent Italians. M. Nolte thus etches in sharp outline the great soldier, as he first saw him at Leghorn:—

"I saw before me a diminutive, youthful-looking man, in simple uniform; his complexion was pallid and of almost yellowish hue, and long, sleek, jet-black hair, like that of the *Talapouche* Indians of Florida, hung down over both ears. This was the victor of Arcola! While he was taking his place on the right-hand seat in the carriage and waiting for his adjutant, I had a moment's opportunity to examine him with attention:—around his mouth played a constant smile with which the rest of mankind had, evidently, nothing to do; for the cold, unsympathizing glance that looked out of his eyes, showed that the mind was busied elsewhere. Never did I see such a look! It was the dull gaze of a mummy, only that a certain ray of intelligence revealed the inner soul, yet gave but a feeble reflection of its light. Macbeth's words to the ghost of Banquo would almost have applied here: 'there is no speculation in those eyes,' had not what was already recorded and what after-

wards transpired, unmistakably shown the soul that burned behind that dull gaze."

The French stayed at Leghorn, but M. Nolte was called away. A certain Mademoiselle and he "became mutually pleased with each other." It was the old story, however, of the stream that never will run smooth. Nolte senior objected to his son "making a fool of himself" with Mademoiselle, and sent for him to Hamburg. Here new mischief awaited him, for instead of devoting his mind to oil and molasses, he took to playing off desultory jokes on an ignorant printer of playbills.—

"The arrival of a most excellent company of players, who had been driven out of Brussels, or had left it for lack of sufficient support, and among whom were several performers of considerable talent—for instance, the dramatic actors Mees and Bergamin, and the baritone singer Derübelle—occurred the establishment of this theatre, which in a short time became the theatre of the Hamburg fashionables. The large number of French emigrants of rank, at that time residing in Hamburg, and also the attendance of the notabilities of Hamburg society, secured the manager's great success. The contracts for printing the playbills had fallen into the hands of a *highly-noble* and *highly-wise* city council printer, named George F. Schniebes, who looked up to Benjamin Franklin as the patron saint of his order, and did his best to imitate him, at least in dress. For he, too, wore a kind of fur cap on his head, mounted a pair of spectacles on his nose, and appeared in a kind of morning-gown. There was no trouble in translating the play-bill, so long as the Lexicon afforded the means of Germanizing the French titles—for instance, 'La Caravane du Caire,' or 'Felix, ou l'Enfant trouvé.' But whenever the dictionary was at fault, in regard to certain words, he gave them the nearest translation possible, 'to the best of his knowledge and belief,' as he has often confessed to me. The first of these, that made me roar, was: 'L'Amant Statue,' translated by Schniebes, *The Stiff Lover*. The next was 'Cédipe a Colonne' *Cedipus at Colonus*. Aid can be given this man, I said to myself, maliciously, with Schiller's 'Robber Moor,' at the end of his great play, and so offered my treacherous assistance to the city council printer in translating his theatre bills. After that the street-corners were decorated with the following attractive placards:—'Le Maréchal ferrant'—Marshall Ferrant. 'Les précieuses ridicules'—The ridiculous treasures. 'Nicaise Peintre'—Painter Nick. 'La Dinde aux louis'—Louis' Turkey. 'La veillée et la matinée villageoise'—The old woman and a country morning. 'Les amants prothées'—The lovers of tea. The whole town laughed at these absurd translations, yet it greatly displeased Mr. Schniebes when any one tried to convince him that folks were laughing at his expense, in coming to his aid with such translations. His invariable answer was, that he perfectly understood the French language himself, and moreover had an assistant, upon whose knowledge of languages he placed full reliance. Yet a play-bill, received from Mayence, put me to shame, and far surpassed anything I could do in that line. It ran thus:—'L'Abbé de l'Epée, Instituteur des Sourds-muets'—The Abbot of the Sword, Instigator of Doves and dumb people."

From Hamburg, where the education thus auspiciously begun was finished, he was sent to Nantes, and of course took Paris in his way. By the aid of friends he was soon initiated into the mysteries of Paris life.—

"To learn, on such an evening, that the beautiful woman who, just at that moment, stood before me was Madame Recamier; that the elegant young man, leaning against the pedestal of a statue, was the celebrated dancer Trenis, and that the person near him, with a note-book of music in his hand, the renowned vocalist Garat, was something which rendered the presence of a well-informed and agreeable companion absolutely necessary. Such a friend it was my lot to find."

The topic of all conversation at the time in Paris was the arrest of Moreau by order of Bonaparte, now First Consul. M. Nolte pre-

serves one of those salty sayings of the day which mark every incident of life in Paris.—

" His name was seldom pronounced, by the middle and lower classes, unless coupled with an expression of the greatest love and respect, and without a mal-diction upon both his implacable persecutors,—the First Consul and the Governor of Paris, General Murat, who had in his later proclamations placarded the name of General Moreau, in large letters, on all the street corners, accompanied by the words ' traître à la République.' No one either could or would yield any belief to the publicly proclaimed guilt of this distinguished general, and the wit of Paris did not, by any means, commit default on this occasion, for you might everywhere hear the pasquinade *il n'y a que deux partis en France, les moraux (Moreau) et les immoraux.*"

M. Nolte proved his genius for commerce and finance while at Nantes; and became acquainted with the Hopes of Amsterdam,—whose memoirs, were they written, would be one of the largest contributions to the secret history of modern times—and with the Labouchères. Of the elder Mr. Labouchère he has given us a crayon portrait.—

" Mr. Labouchère was at that time but twenty-two, yet ere long assumed the highly respectable position of head of the firm, the first in the world, and studied the manners of a French courier previous to the Revolution: these he soon made so thoroughly his own, that they seemed to be a part of his own nature. He made a point of distinguishing himself in everything he undertook by a certain perfection, and carried this feeling so far, that, on account of the untractable lack of elasticity in his body, and a want of ear for music which nature had denied him, he for eighteen years deemed it necessary to take dancing lessons, because he saw that others surpassed him in the graceful accomplishment. It was almost painful to see him dance. The old school required, in the French quadrilles, some *entrechats*, and one or two pirouettes, and the delay they occasioned him always threw him out of time. I have often seen the old gentleman, already more than fifty, return from a quadrille covered with perspiration. Properly speaking, he had no refined education, understood but very little of the fine arts, and, notwithstanding his shrewdness and quickness of perception, possessed no natural powers of wit, and consequently was all the more eager to steal the humour of other people. He once repeated to myself a witty remark of his own to one of his clerks, the celebrated answer of De Sartines, a former chief of the French police, to one of his subordinates who asked for an increase of pay in the following words: ' You do not give me enough—still I must live! '—The reply he got was: ' I do not perceive the necessity of that! ' Now, so hard-hearted a response was altogether foreign to Mr. Labouchère's disposition, as he was a man of most excellent and generous feeling. He had, assuredly without intention, fallen into the singular habit of speaking his mother-tongue—the French—with an almost English intonation, and English with a strong French accent. But he was most of all remarkable for the chivalric idea of honour in mercantile transactions."

These connexions led Nolte to make acquaintance with the prince of empirical bankers, commissioners and financiers—Ouvrard. This strange, vain, wayward and elastic genius has himself told the story of his life; but M. Nolte has preserved some additional and characteristic traits of his friend and master. The Italian looks up to the French financier with a fond, undoubting admiration; and whenever he finds Napoleon disagreeing with Ouvrard he assumes, as a matter of course, that Napoleon is in the wrong. Ouvrard is to M. Nolte what Napoleon was to a drummer or a sergeant. If the Emperor was magnificent, so was the banker. Ouvrard, too, was imperial in his humours.—

The Hôtel de Salm, which, in the latter days of the Consulate and the beginning of the Empire, had become one of the most magnificent resorts where the élite of French society were accustomed to sojourn, had called together an extraordinary assembly to hear several selections from a new opera,

written by a young and promising composer. Both artists and amateurs were in an equal degree enchanted with this quite original and most charming music. Among these was Ouvrard, who was indefatigable in testifying his admiration to the young composer. It was quite late at night when Ouvrard returned. As he was passing through the court of the hotel to his carriage he saw, lying on the ground, a paper, the form of which, and the stamp it bore, at once informed him that it must be the official notification of a sheriff's officer (*un exploit d'huisier*). To pick it up quickly, spring into his carriage, and drive off to his own hotel, was the work of a moment. Scarcely had he reached his residence ere he examined the paper, and discovered that it was one of the customary protests which leave the person to whom it was sent no other alternative, than either to pay the required debt upon the spot, or to be shut up in the Hôtel de Cléchy, the common prison for insolvent debtors. Ouvrard read further on, and, to his great surprise, found on the paper the name of the young composer whose music had so enchanted him. The trouble was about a sum amounting to three thousand francs; and for such a trifling sum as this, a young man of genuine talent was to be compelled to sacrifice a brilliant future. Ouvrard felt the force of this, and instantly formed his resolution; so on the next day, the young artist received the following letter:—' Be at your ease, Sir! What you lost yesterday evening at the Hôtel de Salm has fallen into safe hands. The finder considers himself fortunate in having made a discovery which places it in his power to become useful to a man whose talent and worth he can thoroughly appreciate. In the meanwhile comfort yourself with the intelligence, that at this moment your creditor has *no further claim* on you. The finder of your document begs you to pardon the feeling of curiosity which impelled him to read a paper belonging to you without your permission. As he takes a lively interest in your future, and knows perfectly well how material obstacles bear down with leaden weight the most splendid capacities, he begs you to accept the enclosed ten notes of one thousand francs each. No thanks, dear Sir, for what is merely a trifling advance upon the future success of your exertions! What your friend expects of you, however, is only perseverance in the right path you have chosen, and a continued effort, on your part, to deserve the fame that awaits you; and the gratification this will bring him will assuredly far, far exceed the little service he now seeks to render you.'—The man to whom this letter was sent was Nicolo Isouard, the afterwards celebrated composer, whom we have to thank for the splendid French operas, 'Le Rossignol,' 'Cendrillon,' and 'Jeannot et Colin,' which for so many years constantly filled the house of the 'Opéra Comique.'

In another anecdote we have the two great potentates as rivals.—

" Napoleon, who, up to that time as a mere General, had found no special occasion to plume himself upon any great success with the fairer half of creation, was more fortunate as Emperor, and was readily listened to by the rival beauties of the day. In Mademoiselle Georges, the loveliest woman of her time, he flattered himself that he really had made a complete conquest, looked upon her as his exclusive property, became enamoured and jealous. Among the intelligence which he received from Paris, on the day after the battle of Austerlitz, was a message from his Minister of Police, informing him that Mademoiselle Georges had passed several days at Ouvrard's pleasure palace of Rainey, and had there performed one of her very best parts. General Berthier, who had hastened onward four-and-twenty hours in advance of the Emperor, on his return from Vienna, instantly sent for Ouvrard, and intimated to him that this circumstance had in no slight degree contributed to exasperate the Emperor, and accelerate his hasty return to Paris. I had seen and admired Mademoiselle Georges the preceding year, during the short period I spent in Paris, on my journey to Amsterdam; and limited as my sojourn in that capital had been, I still had found an opportunity to get a peep at life behind the scenes of the new imperial régime. The literary circles of the capital were just at that moment taken up with a new tragedy, which the celebrated play-

writer and poet Renouard was then preparing to bring out in the *Théâtre Français*, under the title of 'Les Templiers' (The Templars). The part of Ignaz de Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, was in the hands of Talma; the parts of the King and the Queen were given to Lefond and Mademoiselle Georges. The rehearsals had been finished. The time for the first performance fixed upon, and the intended presence of the Emperor and Empress everywhere announced. Paris at that time was in a buzz with all kinds of anecdotes about the remarkably splendid set of diamonds which had been presented to the Empress by the court jeweller Fosim, and which consisted of a diadem, necklace, and pendants for the ears. The price which had been asked for this superb ornament was half a million of francs; and, unless my memory fails me, I recollect to have heard at that time of another smaller sum, that is to say, about three hundred thousand francs. Josephine, whose purse was always empty, in consequence of her propensity for extravagance, had expressed a desire to obtain possession of these diamonds, but the Emperor would not hear of either of these sums. Paris had a great deal to say concerning the scenes that passed between Josephine and Napoleon in consequence of this affair; they were the ever-recurring topic of conversation among the ladies generally, to whose curiosity the jeweller was indebted for very frequent visits. People wanted to see what it was that an Emperor could deny to his Empress. On the appointed day, placards announcing the first representation of 'The Templars' were visible at all the street corners. I had been so fortunate as to procure a parquet ticket for a seat on the second row of benches, from which I could get a good view of the imperial pair. I saw them enter their box, on the left of the house, and take their seats, Napoleon foremost and Josephine close beside him. In the beginning of the second act, their majesties the king and queen appeared upon the stage. Mademoiselle Georges, in the full splendour of her incomparable charms and her splendid figure, heightened the imposing scene by a dazzling diadem, ear-rings, and necklace, all glittering with the most superb diamonds. As she approached the imperial box, Josephine, who was leaning forward on the front rail, betrayed a hasty movement of surprise, and then suddenly, as if struck by lightning, sank back into her seat—for in the magnificent adornment of the actress she had recognized the jewels she was so anxious to possess. During this little episode in the imperial box, Napoleon remained, as might have been expected, entirely unmoved. For the Parisian world such an incident as this was a regular mine of fresh anecdotes concerning the scenes which they opined must have taken place in the private chambers of the Tuilleries, after their majesties returned from the theatre. I merely repeat what I saw and heard."

M. Nolte loves a bit of scandal, as he owns. But he only states what he saw and heard. Into the business portion of the narrative here presented we shall not enter. M. Nolte went to America, where he appeared as a merchant-prince, and conducted some apparently large transactions. On this route, however, we follow our author with less pleasure than when he paints character and invents or repeats gossip. No oddity in character escapes M. Nolte. Here is a glimpse of an eccentric, well remembered in America:—

" McDonough himself died without heirs, either direct or collateral, and has made over his whole property to the Government of the United States, that it shall expend the same in the establishment of public schools. Besides this general direction, there are a number of small bequests and codicils of very curious nature appended to his will. One of the oddest of these is the bequest made to Leon Gozlan, in Paris. This well-known writer some years ago published a romance called the 'Medecin du Peq,' which, in every point of view, but especially by some very peculiar and profound psychological studies, attracted the greatest notice throughout France. The editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* republished it in the *feuilleton* of that widely circulated paper, and it thus fell into the hands of Mr. McDonough, who read it at home in his solitary hours, and was so charmed with some of the author's

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observations on the world and men, that he made him his heir to the amount of ten thousand dollars. This sum was lately handed over to Mr. Gozlan by Mr. Rives, the late American Ambassador at Paris, in a check on the house of Albrecht & Co., in Havre."

M. Nolte's sketches of American manners are of greater interest for European readers than his narration of American intrigues and events — though the latter refer to such important matters as Aaron Burr's conspiracy and the defence of New Orleans. Here, as more in our line, is the account of his first meeting with the great naturalist Audubon :

"I rode, early one morning, entirely alone, over the loftiest summit of the Alleghany ridge, called Laurel Hill, and about ten o'clock arrived at a small inn, close by the Falls of the Juniata river. Here I ordered a substantial breakfast. The landlady showed me into a room, and said, I perhaps would not object to taking my meal at the same table with a strange gentleman, who was already there. As I entered I found the latter personage, who at once struck me as being, what, in common parlance, is called an odd fish. He was sitting at a table, before the fire, with a Madras handkerchief wound around his head, exactly in the style of the French mariners, or labourers, in a seaport town. I stepped up to him, and accosted him politely, with the words, 'I hope I don't inconvenience you, by coming to take my breakfast with you.' — 'Oh no, sir,' he replied, with a strong French accent, that made it sound like 'No sare' — 'Ah, I continued, 'you are a Frenchman, sir?' — 'No, sare,' he answered, 'hi emm an Heenglishman.' — 'Why,' I asked, in return, 'how do you make that out? You look like a Frenchman, and you speak like one.' — 'Hi emm an Englishman, becas I got a Heenglish wife,' he answered. Without investigating the matter further, we made up our minds, at breakfast, to remain in company, and to ride together to Pittsburg. He showed himself to be an original throughout, but at last admitted that he was a Frenchman by birth, and a native of Larochelle. However, he had come in his early youth to Louisiana, had grown up in the sea-service, and had gradually become a thorough American. 'Now,' I asked, 'how does that accord with your quality of Englishman?' Upon this he found it convenient to reply, in the French language, 'When all is said and done, I am somewhat cosmopolitan; I belong to every country.' This man, who afterwards won for himself so great a name in natural history, particularly in ornithology, was Audubon."

Audubon had not yet begun the studies which have since made him famous. M. Nolte tells us that,—

"he wanted to be a merchant, and had married the daughter of an Englishman, named Bakewell, formerly of Philadelphia, but then residing and owning mills at Shippingport, at the Falls of the Ohio, and in the neighbourhood of Louisville. It was also his intention to travel down the Ohio into Kentucky. At Pittsburg, he found no other opportunity of doing so than the one offered by my flat-boats; and, as he was a good companionable man, and, moreover, an accomplished sketcher, I invited him to take a berth in our cabin gratis. He thankfully accepted the invitation, and we left Pittsburg, in very cold weather, with the Monongahela and Ohio rivers full of drifting ice, in the beginning of January, 1812. I learned nothing further of his travelling plans until we reached Limestone, a little place at the north-western corner of the State of Ohio. There we had both our horses taken ashore, and I resolved to go with him overland, at first to visit the capital, Lexington, and from there to Louisville, where he expected to find his wife and his parents-in-law. My two boats, which I had left under the charge of Hollander, were to meet me at the same place. We had scarcely finished our breakfast, at Limestone, when Audubon, all at once sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, in French, 'Now I am going to lay the foundation of my establishment.' So saying, he took a small packet of address cards and a hammer from his coat pocket, some nails from his vest, and began to nail up one of the cards to the door of the tavern, where we were taking our meal. The address ran as follows: 'Audubon & Bakewell, Commission Merchants (Pork, Lard, and Flour),

New Orleans.' Oh, oh! thought I, there you have competition before you have got to the place yourself."

M. Nolte tells some interesting stories of another very celebrated American merchant, Mr. Girard, founder of the magnificent college which bears his name. The following is amusing, and shows the imperial and imperious doings of the house of Hope in those days :—

"He learned a sharp lesson from his favourite correspondents in Europe, Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, who possessed his entire confidence. Notwithstanding the reliance he placed in them, he had sent a Quaker, by the name of Hutchinson, to Amsterdam, with explicit instructions to watch those gentlemen closely, and see that they accounted for the real prices received by them for his consignments, &c. &c. It was a rule, in the house of Messrs. Hope, to compute one-eighth per cent. more than the daily noted rate of exchange, when sending the regular receipts to bank, and this was done to cover a variety of minute office expenses, which could not be brought into a stated account. Thus, for instance, Mr. Hutchinson was informed that they had sold a thousand bags of coffee, from the cargo of the ship Voltaire, at so and so much per cent. Hereupon, that gentleman came, next day, to the counting-room, and interrupted Mr. Labouchère in his meditations, and, running his finger along the printed price-current he held in his hand, pointed out to him that the rate must be put at one-eighth per cent. less. The oft-repeated hints Mr. Labouchère had given the young Quaker, who invariably came in with his hat on his head, and, without permission, marched directly up to the door, and pushed on into the private counting-room—the *sanctum sanctorum* of Dutch merchants—had all proved of no avail: at last they got to let him stand there, without paying any attention to what he had to say. He then wrote to Philadelphia to his principal, who dictated, for his benefit, the most offensive letters to Messrs. Hope, which finally decided the latter to let him know at once, that there existed so wide a difference between their ways of doing business and his, and all attempts to teach him better had so signally failed, that, for the sake of their own comfort and tranquillity, they should be compelled to decline any further transactions with him. There then came a kind of apology, a promise to manage differently in future, &c. &c. But the house in Amsterdam remained firm in the resolution they had taken, offering, however, to do him the favour of recommending to him, as his future correspondents, Messrs. Daniel Crommelin & Sons, their neighbours. The astonishment of these latter gentlemen themselves, when the first important consignments began to reach them from Girard, and the surprise of the whole Bourse of Amsterdam, that any one could reject such business as his, requiring no advances, may be readily conceived."

M. Nolte delights in telling stories which put the Hopes in this magnificent attitude. Such a house could befit Napoleon himself in the fullness of his power.—

"This powerful house, which then stood at the head of the mercantile order throughout the world, and, in Holland not only felt itself perfectly independent, but considered itself equal in financial matters to any potentate on earth, and entitled to occupy a similar footing with them, could not recognize that it was in any manner bound by the Imperial decree. Yet Napoleon was weak enough to think differently. He had dictated a letter, addressed to Messrs. Hope & Co., in the hand-writing of Mollien, the successor of Barbé-Marbois, who had been removed. This missive, couched in the language of a master to his servant, contained the following words: 'You have made enough money in the Louisiana business to leave me no room to doubt that you will, without reservation, comply with any order I may see fit to make.' He then sent this letter, without Ouvrard's consent, by an Inspector of Finance, to Amsterdam. However, the Finance Inspector was very coolly received, and had to come back without accomplishing anything. Soon afterwards Napoleon thought it advisable to send the Baron Louis—afterwards Louis Philippe's first Minister of Finance—to Holland to explore the ground, and discover what resources Ouvrard might have there. Baron Louis

presented himself to the Messrs. Hope, and disclosed the object of his visit. Mr. Labouchère, who received him, at once replied: 'Whether we have money in our hands for Mr. Ouvrard, or not, Baron, is not a matter for which we are obliged to render any account to you; and the inappropriateness of your present visit must have been apparent to yourself!' This anecdote, related by Ouvrard himself, I can offer as simple truth, for I have likewise heard it repeated frequently by Mr. Labouchère also, who could not suppress a feeling of inward pride, whenever he got an opportunity, to illustrate his entire independence of the man, at whose feet all Europe bent the knee."

Among the many anecdotes scattered through these pages are a few relating to the Duke of Wellington. The following is of doubtful authenticity, though book and line appear to be quoted for it :—

"Notwithstanding this extremely irritated state of feeling on the part of the French military, kept down as it was by force alone, there was no one in all Paris that rode about more fearlessly than the Duke of Wellington: he showed himself everywhere, and usually in a simple blue over-coat, with the red English scarf around his waist, and the usual military chapeau on his head, decorated with a white and red plume. He was generally followed by a single orderly-sergeant on horseback. I saw him ride thus one morning into the court-yard of the Hôtel de l'Empire, whither he had come to inquire for the celebrated London banker Angenstein, who had also put up there. There was no lack of anecdotes concerning the *sang-froid* of this hero of the day, who, at the battle of Waterloo, had several times rode himself into the midst of his squares, when the French cuirassiers charged in upon them. The Russian Count, Pozzo di Borgo, used to relate that the Duke, when he wanted, in the very beginning of the action, to make an attack upon the French line, with a couple of regiments of Nassau cavalry, suddenly found himself abandoned by them, at the very first cannon shot that was fired, and was left alone with his staff, in the middle of the field. He simply turned to the Count, and smilingly said, 'What do you think of that? Yet it is with such poitrances that I am expected to gain a battle!' My authority for this anecdote is Mr. Alexander Baring, who heard it himself from the lips of Pozzo di Borgo."

As a companion to the foregoing, here is an anecdote of Napoleon, also at Waterloo :—

"On the day after my arrival at Brussels, I had a chance to visit the field of battle. A fortunate chance brought me for a cicerone, the same peasant, Coste, whom Napoleon found at Charleroi, on the evening before the battle, and took with him to his head-quarters as a guide. All the different narratives of the battle which I had collected and read, the plans and maps I had carefully studied, and a panoramic view of the field I had procured in London, had stamped themselves so vividly on my memory, that I had scarcely reached the scene, and alighted from my vehicle, ere I found myself quite at home. Not a hillock, not an unevenness of the ground, not a clump of trees, not a hamlet in the neighbourhood, or far away, that I had not named at the first glance. Coste, who had to keep the description he had learned by heart, to himself, at length remarked that I did not require his services, if, as he was led to suppose, I had myself been present at the battle. I acquainted him with the truth, and greatly enjoyed his contradictory answers, when I questioned him in regard to certain points of detail. Thus, for instance, I found myself much more at home than he was, in the Castle of Hougomont and its garden, where the marks of destruction were still so distinctly visible, for he had been beside the emperor all day, until the hero of the age was, for the second time, compelled to seek safety in flight. When Coste—this was his own story—having been placed among Napoleon's staff, rode with him into the first fire of the English batteries, he laid himself with his whole body lengthwise and as close to the animal as he could cling, upon his horse's back, so that the enemy's balls might not hit him. When Napoleon saw this, he called to him with a smile, 'Get up, you silly fellow! you cannot avoid the ball that is destined to strike you, no matter how you try to do so!'—'And he was right!' added Coste, 'for here I am, you see.' From

the causeway of La Haye Sainte, we rode along a hollow, sheltered on either side by hills. I here asked my guide, if this were not the spot from which Napoleon observed the last onset of his guards and cuirassiers, under Ney. 'You are on the very ground!' he said, 'it was precisely here!' I then asked, 'What did he say? what did he do?'—'Not much!' rejoined Coste, 'he looked once more through his field-glass, then he said: "They are in confusion—all is over—let us go!" We then took the track right across the field to Charleroi, dashing along as fast as our beasts could go, and when we reached the place, an aide-de-camp flung me a double Napoleon, with the words: "To the d—l with you!" or something worse!'

After the settlement of Europe M. Nolte went over to America and settled himself. He made money and married a wife. In a few years he returned once more to Europe,—to find in his reception a good theme for the exercise of his caustic humour.—

"I landed at Havre. Here I was received by the whole Exchange, not merely with distinction, but with a sort of jubilee. In connexion with all the first houses, I had executed all their commissions, sent cotton to all, and put money into the purses of all. My appearance at the Exchange was the signal of the gathering of a little court about me, and for the offering of numberless *déjeuners dinatoires* and dinners. Had it been possible to deceive myself, as to the source of this reception and this *empressement*, I had but to cast a glance at the shore of the sea, in the immediate neighbourhood of the port. There I saw the great Chateaubriand, then in the zenith of his glory, companionless, wandering lonely and forsaken on the shore, pursuing his own dreams or inspirations."

A dinner at Lafitte's country house introduces us to good company and a happy rejoinder to a fine old saying.—

"We soon met the master of the house, in company with two very simply-dressed, well-mannered Englishmen, one of whom wore something then unusual in French society—a summer costume, white drilling trowsers, fine cotton stockings, and shoes. Both spoke French well. The perfection of English cotton manufactures appeared to be the topic of conversation; and when we returned to the house I had decided that the two gentlemen were great Manchester spinners. M. Lafitte, as usual, led the conversation, as the French say, '*il tenait la corne*'; that is, he spoke out whatsoever came into his head, interrupting others, and starting countless topics that had nothing to do with the matter in hand. On reaching the drawing-rooms we found Madame Lafitte, with her only daughter, now the Princess de la Moskowa, and several gentlemen, most of them opposition deputies in the chamber, among them M. Casimir Perier and M. Grammont, to whom M. Lafitte introduced me personally. At table one of the Englishmen was placed at Madame Lafitte's right hand, the other at her husband's. I concluded, by this distribution of the places of honour, that they must be, probably, owners of several great cotton factories, with enormous credits at Lafitte's, which regulated the proportion of his great politeness to them. M. Lafitte, whose talkativeness had as yet found no obstacle, rattled away. He told a great deal about the 'hundred days,' and said he had never admired Napoleon; and that during the time when he was daily sent for, and consulted by the Emperor, he had learned to know him well, and had discovered that he possessed the art of making himself popular in the highest degree. 'He was quite confidential with me,' said Lafitte, 'spoke without any reticence, and once made to me a notable remark about our nation. "The French," he said, "are a people whom one must know how to govern with arms of iron, but with velvet gloves." My readers may have heard this; but a remark which fell from the lips of Madame Lafitte's right-hand neighbour is newer. 'Right,' said he, 'it is so—but he very often forgot to put his gloves on.' This was so true, and so à propos, that all who heard it burst out laughing. I asked my next neighbour who the witty gentleman was, and learned, to my surprise, that he was no less a person than the celebrated Marquis of Lansdowne; his companion was Lord Bristol."

Much space is devoted in this volume to our commercial magnates,—and especially to the Barings. A good story is told of one of the Messrs. Baring in America.—

Young Baring was travelling through the western part of Virginia, which was at that time peopled by the roughest class of Americans, and the vehicle he used was a very handsome and newly-varnished travelling carriage. In accordance with the favourite custom of these wild fellows, who usually carried a penknife or a nail in their pockets, one of the idlers, who stood and leaned about the door of the tavern, where he had alighted for refreshment, amused himself by scratching, with a nail, all sorts of ridiculous figures on the varnish of the carriage doors. Baring, who came out of the inn, and caught our friend engaged in this agreeable and polite occupation, the instant he saw what was going on, very sharply expressed his disapprobation. The loiterer responded, 'Look here, Sir, don't be saucy; we make no ceremony. T'other day we had a European fellow here, like yourself, who was mighty saucy, so I pulled out my pistol and shot him dead, right on the spot. There he lies!' Baring rejoined, in the coolest manner imaginable, by asking, 'And did you scalp him, too?' The American was so struck with this, and felt this reproof upon his savage rudeness so keenly, that, after gazing at Baring suddenly and earnestly for a moment in silence, he exclaimed, 'By God! Sir, you must be a clever fellow! Let's shake hands!'

In the later period of his life, M. Nolte was more familiar with artists than with financiers; and he has left some amusing—if apocalyptic—stories respecting living celebrities. Here is a tale about Delaroche and his famous picture of 'Lady Jane Grey,' and how it came into the hands of Prince Demidoff.—

"To please me, he had made a water-colour drawing of his celebrated 'Sons of Edward,' in the Luxembourg gallery, and had presented me with a picture, called 'The beheading of Lady Jane Grey.' It was a sketch, but so moving, that all who saw it at my house experienced the same feeling. I wanted Delaroche to paint it in life size, and at last he consented. Madame de Moutant was one of the usual visitors at his studio. She was born Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, and was the intimate friend of the Prince Paul Demidoff, who afterwards married the Princesse Mathilde Bonaparte, daughter of the King of Westphalia. She possessed influence enough with this gentleman to induce him to buy the picture for 8,000 francs, which was 2,000 more than Horace Vernet had received for his greatest pictures, even for 'The Pope carried to St. Peter's by the Swiss Guard,' and 'The Pope, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, on the porch of the Vatican.' As the picture drew near its completion, the wild enthusiasm of all who saw it awakened a sort of sorrow in Delaroche, that he had sold it for 8,000 francs; but the bargain was made. Madame de Moutant undertook to influence Demidoff, who was prudent in his extravagance, to a higher offer; and it was determined that I should get from the art dealers, Rittner & Goupil, Rue Montmartre, a letter, as if from an English capitalist, offering 15,000 francs, and requesting me to lay the offer before my friend. The letter came to my hands, from which it passed through Delaroche's, to those of Madame de Moutant, and thus to Demidoff's, who at once sent to Delaroche 12,000 francs, because the picture so much surpassed his expectation; and in this way it was paid for, at fifty per cent. above the original price. From this moment Delaroche's pictures rose in price."

After this strange confession, we have some moralizing and further scandal and story-telling (about famous pictures and famous people) as follows.—

"The raising of the price of his 'Lady Jane Grey,' through Madame de Moutant, cannot be cited here against him, for he had nothing to do with it; and although he knew the manner in which it was done, he did not help, but only tolerate. Who could blame him, especially with a man like Demidoff, who never knew shame, who was ready for the foulest tricks, and who never listened to the voice of justice. What

a frightful picture of moral depravity would the secret history of this favourite of fortune exhibit! His veins were full of Cossack blood; and he respected even the sex of women so little, as to have used the knout both to Madame de Moutant and to his wife the princess Mathilde. Madame de Moutant knew him thoroughly, and was sure that his purse-pride was almost beyond hearing any reason. The following will show Delaroche in his true light. M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior, determined to have the church of la Madeleine completed, and the side walls covered by six grand pictures, representing scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalene. He wisely sought Delaroche, stipulated to pay him 25,000 francs for each picture, and 25,000 francs more for a voyage to Italy, there to make studies, and procure models, which were not to be found amid the Savoyard physiognomies, or the forms of the Parisians. In this agreement one point remained unsettled, the finishing of the Hemicycle which should connect the two walls, and about which the minister could not decide, whether it should be painted or sculptured in wood. Delaroche very properly held, that if painted it must be by the same hand that should paint the side walls, since another artist would have quite another idea of the Magdalene. On the minister asking what would be the price of this last picture, he replied, 'Nothing.' He had nothing further in view than to get the preference as painter, and he left the price to the minister's own sense of propriety. M. Thiers agreed. Delaroche received the first 25,000 francs, and went to Rome, where I saw him again early in 1835. During a visit to his studio, where I saw rows of exquisite sketches, studies, and drawings for the painting of the Madeleine, he received a letter from a proctress and friend of his, Madame Dose, mother-in-law of M. Thiers, informing him that the minister had determined to have the hemicycle painted, and to give it to the painter Flandin. She had done what she could against this, but in vain. Delaroche at once wrote to Thiers, that he would return the 25,000 francs received as soon as he arrived in Paris, whither he determined to go at once, and that their contract was at an end. The Marquis of Montmart, who was present, another friend, and myself endeavoured to dissuade him from this course, but in vain. He left us for a quarter of an hour, and then brought in his answer, worded with all the bitterness of a wounded artist spirit. Nor would he change or soften one expression. 'M. Thiers,' said he, 'must learn with whom he is dealing; that I am a man of honour, and not a mountebank like himself.'

One more anecdote of Delaroche must be added.—

"The envy of his brother artists rose to its height during the exhibition of his 'Beheading of Lady Jane Grey.' Delacroix, the two Boulangers, Champmartin, and others, formed a clique, who devoted themselves to his overthrow from the height which he had won so lightly. These gentlemen, who had themselves praised the picture to Delaroche, usually met at the Sunday receptions of Madame de Mirbel, the celebrated miniature painter of the Faubourg St. Germain, where the bitterest criticism was allowed, and where gall flowed freely. Madame de Mirbel's rule was to be on friendly terms with all the notable historic painters, that these might suggest her name to all their friends who might be in want of miniatures. She had invited Delaroche, but he had hitherto neglected the invitation. One morning I told him of the gossip which went on about him in the drawing-rooms of this lady, and told him he should go there himself, and see and hear what was going on with reference to himself. 'Not bad advice,' he said, 'I think I will go next Sunday.' Accordingly, to the great astonishment of all, he made his appearance. Madame de Mirbel almost fell upon her knees, and seemed utterly confounded at the honour. After half an hour's stay he took leave of the lady, who, surrounded by her satellites, accompanied him to the door, saying, 'Ah! M. Delaroche, why go so soon?' His answer was, 'Pardon me, Madame, I have accomplished a double object in coming here this evening. First, I came to pay my respects to you; then, as I am busied with a picture, in which Hypocrisy and Dissimulation are to appear, I needed some studies of heads, and—'

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looking round upon the painters)—I have succeeded perfectly; I have found them: Madame, I have the honour to wish you good night!"

We must pause at this point—not for want of matter, but in fairness to the author. Here, as we have shown, is a volume full of anecdote and gossip, character and humour. Some of the stories are doubtful: many of the facts and figures are open to correction. But the amusing interest of the book is independent of the exactness of facts.

The World encompassed by Sir Francis Drake, &c., collated with an unpublished MS. of Francis Fletcher, Chaplain to the Expedition. With Appendices and Introduction by W. S. W. Vaux, Esq. M.A. Printed for the Hakluyt Society.

THE Editor is a little disposed to overrate the rarity of the original impression of this book, which is in nearly every public library; and which, although he does not mention the fact, was reprinted in 1652, and is also included in what is known as the Oxford Collection of Voyages and Travels. Mr. Vaux need not have thanked an individual for the loan of a copy, when there are at least two in the British Museum, to which establishment he is, we believe, attached; and as for the fac-simile of the signature of Sir Francis Drake, for which he separately expresses his obligations to another gentleman, he might have been aware that there are hundreds of the great navigator's autographs in private hands and in the State Paper Office:—Sir John Barrow has given several in his Life of Drake.

We do not mean to dispute the judgment of the Council of the Hakluyt Society in selecting the volume:—on the contrary, we think it was worth the pains bestowed on it, especially as the Editor was in a condition to illustrate it by notes and appendices. In this respect, as well as by his Introduction, which, with two or three exceptions, is perspicuously written, he has conferred an obligation on the members of the Society. The want of perspicuity to which we refer applies to a few sentences where clearness seems particularly required: for instance, speaking of Drake's age, the Editor observes,—“Sir Francis Drake was at this time about twenty-three years of age, or at all events in his twenty-third year.” The dates immediately preceding these words are 1562 and 1564, when Drake was either seventeen or nineteen years old. Again, a few pages afterwards, Mr. Vaux mentions the first sight of the Pacific by Nuñes de Bilbao in 1513, adding that “it was first sailed on two years later than this voyage by an English vessel under the command of John Oxenham.” Now, taking this literally, we must understand that Oxenham sailed on the Pacific in 1515, two years later than the voyage of Nuñes, when the fact, of course, is that Oxenham did not sail on the Pacific until about fifty years afterwards. It was first crossed by the crew of Magellan, after the death of their leader in 1521, and all the dates relating to this remarkable adventure may be found accurately given by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his ‘History of the Reign of Henry the Eighth.’ In questions of this kind the precise statement of years is useful, if not necessary, and any degree of laxity, whether from haste or looseness of style, is to be regretted.

The copy of the map of the world, by Homans, is an excellent addition to the volume in our hands; but while the engraver was employed on it, we should like to have seen the whole of the original, with the views of ports in the margin, and the two representations of Drake's ship, in her perils and in her safety.

These characteristic portions are omitted, but the fac-simile, as far as it goes, is admirable.

It is not our purpose to enter into any particulars of Sir Francis Drake's voyage, which commenced in 1577 and occupied nearly three years, nor into the incident, discussed at length by Mr. Vaux, of the execution of Doughty. We cannot think that it deserved all the pains bestowed on it, although we are bound to do justice to the acuteness displayed in the sifting and balancing of the evidence as to the man's guilt, and as to the fitness of putting him to death: some of that evidence is new, but the result makes little difference in our estimate of the character of the commander of the expedition, who seems to have proceeded according to the then recognized forms of trial, first making the accusation, then summoning a jury of the ship's crew, and finally inflicting that sentence which no fewer than forty messmates decided that Doughty merited,—while no one, as far as appears, held up a hand in his favour. If Mr. Vaux had been in a condition to add any new facts to the biography of Drake, we should have thanked him, but we conclude that none such were in his possession.

It is remarkable, although it is a circumstance which has attracted no attention, that Drake began and ended his career, at an interval of nearly thirty years, under and with the same commander—Sir John Hawkins. In 1568 we find them together at St. John de Ulloa,—and in 1596 they died together, on nearly the same voyage, and in the same seas. Hawkins was considerably older than Drake; and on the expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies in 1595–6, they seem to have had considerable disputes, which were terminated by the death of Hawkins, while Drake taking the command of the ships, proceeded on his way to Nombre de Dios. When between the island of Scouda and Portobello he was seized by a flux, which in a few days put an end to his life. So great was the joy of the Spaniards on the event, that they sent an express despatch to Seville with the news, giving a wrong locality to the death of Drake, and asserting that after sustaining a defeat from the enemy he expired of grief and vexation. The fact of this misrepresentation did not come to the knowledge of the English until they found a printed copy of the letter containing it during the assault upon Cadiz under the Earl of Essex. Then it was that Capt. Saville, who had commanded one of the ships under Drake, thought himself called upon to contradict it,—which he did in no measured terms and in a tract, (in its complete state, of extreme rarity,) called ‘A Libel of Spanish Lies.’ He asserts broadly that the story of the defeat of Drake was an absolute invention, and that this commander had for some time been suffering from the complaint of which he died. We mention this fact, because in some modern and popular biographies of Drake it is re-stated that he died of melancholy, occasioned by his want of success. The writers probably knew nothing of the pamphlet to which we have referred.

The Nemesis of Power: Causes and Forms of Revolution. By J. A. St. John. Chapman & Hall.

MAN is miserable — Power is abused — an Avenger comes. Such is Mr. St. John's text, his sermon, and his prophecy. Much of the matter in this short, clear, and pungent little volume is too perilously political for our handling:—but ‘The Nemesis of Power’ will deserve, and will doubtless command, attention from those who have authority to discuss or to dispute its propositions. Mr. St. John cultivates

that feeling of uneasiness with men and things, as these exist, which Schiller called a “sublime discontent,” and which he recommended as a state of mind to all earnest men. Our political philosopher is not, however, without hope. He is anything save a Croaker; men of colder temper will even think him a trifle too ardent in his faith—a shade over-confident in the beauty and glory of that future which he so fondly prefers to the dark and melancholy past. His illusion—if it be illusion—is a noble and generous one; and even if we did not share it in a certain sense, we would not say one word that could discourage it in others. Doubtless the future is the Golden Age.

Mr. St. John, we may state generally—and without pretending to scientific nicety of definition—traces revolution to abuse of power. In his rapid surveys of history,—which have been widely conducted, and through many cycles of events as well as in many countries, though they are here tabulated, so to speak, in the briefest space,—he finds that revolution is always preceded by corruption and profligacy. He traces the progress and produces the evidence of this corruption in high places in France, Germany, and Spain, before the French Revolution broke out. He dwells also with marked emphasis on the closeness of connexion so often witnessed—in Paris especially—between the sinner and the saint, the profligate and the devotee; and this leads him naturally enough to an inquiry into the philosophy of that relation which so often exists between power and priesthood. Mr. St. John writes:—

“The first symptom that a bloody Nemesis lay lurking in the bosom of French society, was the bursting forth of that terrible insurrection which the nobles contemptuously denominated the *Jacquerie*, from the phrase *Jacques bon homme*, by which they distinguished all persons not of their order. At this period, France was torn to pieces by dissensions; Paris had been taken and retaken by hostile factions, murders were committed with impunity in the open streets, suppliants were torn from the altars to be put to death, the Dauphin and the King of Navarre exasperated the people against each other, and the capital presented daily one vast scene of carnage and confusion. Under these circumstances the nobles perpetrated every species of violence against the unhappy country people, who received no protection from the royal authority they contributed to support. These miserable victims, beaten, plundered, hunted down like wild beasts, possessing no places of refuge but caverns, forests and marshes, acted like the poor hare, which, in its desperation, springs at the throat of the greyhound; they rushed together in large bodies, took up arms, and vowed to exterminate the whole feudal order. The movement commenced in the Beauvoisie, and the first popular chief was Caillet, who, like his successors of the eighteenth century, seems to have thought more of avenging the past than making provision against the future. Had the towns joined in this great effort, all would then have been lost to the nobility and monarchy in France; but, raising the usual stupid cry of ‘Property in danger,’ they refused to open their gates to the insurgents, and were thus nearly producing the effect which their miserable policy was designed to avert. Irritated by their hostility, the peasants attempted to storm several strong places; but being wanting both in military knowledge and proper leaders, they everywhere failed. They carried on, as might have been anticipated, the fiercest war against the chateaux, which they plundered and destroyed. Considering the state of manners at that period, the persecutions and oppressions they had endured, their poverty, their ignorance, their desperation, it can excite no surprise that they were guilty of much cruelty. The whole aristocratic class, English, French, and Navarrese, united against the revolted populace, and extinguished the insurrection in blood. The army under Caillet was defeated, and its leader put to death, by the king of Navarre: the main body was encountered by the Dauphin, who cut to pieces 20,000 of the peasants in one day.”

Mr. St. John continues his impeachment:—

"Delivered from this danger, the grandees seemed to have increased in insolence and rapacity. Flocking, wherever he went, about the king, they passed their whole lives in soliciting places, in reciprocating injuries and vengeance on each other, in ostentatious exhibitions of vice. The greatest ladies tarnished their lives by repeated acts of swindling; and to give a climax to their infamy, the Duc d'Angoulême kept a house in Paris exclusively for the purpose of manufacturing false coin, with which he inundated the country. This was during the reign of the epic Henry, whom French literature has sought to elevate into a model for princes. Finding it easy to forgive offences which only injured others, the good king blandly laughed at the knavery of his cousin, whom he used familiarly to joke about his bad money. Burke, with whose glowing eulogies on the French noblesse everybody is familiar, drew a very different picture of them in his earlier and better days. Referring to the very age of Henry IV, he says: 'Were ever the honours and emoluments of the state more lavishly squandered upon persons scandalous in their lives than during that period? The kingdom was full of the most atrocious political, operating upon the most furious fanatical, factions. As to the finances they had scarce an existence, except as a matter of plunder to the managers, and of grants to insatiable and ungrateful courtiers. No place was safe from treason; no, not the bosoms on which the most amiable prince that ever lived reposed his head; not his mistresses, not even his queen.' As that social process which we denominate civilization advanced, the corruption of the French nobles advanced also. Delivered from the pressure of intestine wars, and detesting the quiet of a country life, they huddled together in Paris, men and women, each demoralizing and vitiating the other. This was especially the case under Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, whose paramour, Cardinal Mazarin, set the example of profligacy. No crime, no baseness, disturbed the consciences of these enervated parasites of a shameless court. Setting no bounds to their licentiousness, they revelled in every indulgence within the boundaries prescribed by nature, and these at length seeming too confined, they audaciously transgressed them. Boundless profligacy necessitating boundless profusion, the leading members of the nobility by degrees found their means exhausted, and to replenish their coffers, had recourse to poisoning, and other forms of assassination. Every man who had property to bequeath, and had made a will, ate his meals with fear and trembling, lest his cook should have been corrupted, and have administered him Italian physic in his soup. Universal distrust pervaded society. The condutor of Paris repaired to the Parliament with a dagger in his pocket, to defend himself from the attempts of the nobility. High and low, rich and poor, studied the art of poisoning; wretches who would have disgraced the gallows became the familiar companions of the great, who, associated with them in crime, could scarcely refuse to make them the companions of their pleasures. Some of the noblest names in France were tainted with this moral leprosy, as justice afterwards discovered through the revelations of the *Chambre Ardente*. All hell seemed to be let loose in Paris. The most sacred ties of nature were broken. Daughters poisoned their fathers, and had the courage to see them gasp out in happy ignorance their last breath upon their bosoms, unconsciously blessing the hands that caused their torments. At court no limits were set to the infamous obsequiousness of the grandes. Men rose to rank and opulence, to distinction in the palace or the state, or to command in the army, through the prostitution of their wives and daughters. Shame became extinct throughout the whole feudal order. Queens, princesses, and ladies of the highest rank rivalled in excesses and abominations the Roman Messalina; and the superior clergy in too many instances encouraged and augmented the moral turpitude which it was their duty to denounce and repress."

Mr. St. John has no respect for the historical *souvenirs* of that brilliant court. He tears off the purple robe and the gold lace with a merciless hand,—and shows us the ulcered arm with a stern satisfaction almost rising into pleasure.—

"In the midst of that brilliant court, towards which the ignorant and the frivolous still look back with envy or regret, an association was formed for carrying vice to the utmost limits of depravity. Among the members of this nefarious club, Louis XIV. had the mortification to find the names of two of his own sons enrolled. Ordinary excitement had ceased to have any charm for these connoisseurs in libertinism, who sought therefore to gratify their corrupt inclinations, by imitating the atrocities of the Celts and Medes. In the recesses of French literature, we find the history of this portentous society, together with its fundamental principles and laws; but abhorrence and loathing restrain me from entering into further details. It may be sufficient to say, that religion, morality, and whatever is refined or elevated in human nature were outraged by the practices of these aristocratic sinners, who contributed more, perhaps, than any other class of men to prepare the way for the fiery retribution of 1789."

In this stern—we may almost say, in this retrobutive—spirit, the historian reviews the story of all great courts. Not a sin is spared—not a vice escapes censure and exhibition. Mr. St. John will not allow that despotism has a single virtue:—he denies that a despotic may be a reformer.—

"Despots, when seized by the ambition of becoming reformers, habitually make the most reckless experiments upon the poor under their sway. Peter I. of Russia, servilely denominated the Great, reflecting upon the fact that mariners often perish of thirst at sea, imagined he might remedy the evil by compelling the children of his sailors to drink salt water, that they might better become accustomed to it; but, as might have been foreseen, they all died. Mohammed Ali, of Egypt, a genuine brother of the Czar, being suddenly seized with a desire to improve the dwellings of the working classes of his country, built a model village, and transported the inhabitants of some neighbouring hamlets by force thither. As soon as they were comfortably installed, he sent his tax-gatherers with increased demands upon them; and the poor people, unable to answer what was urged against them, that they lived in finer houses than of yore, were compelled to fly, or to reduce their new dwellings to ruins, and live in sheds constructed in corners amidst the rubbish."

We may state the result of Mr. St. John's inquiry—though we may not discuss it. It is, that *all revolutions are justifiable*. This strange proposition he maintains with more show of reading than of reason. Those of our readers who interest themselves in questions of political philosophy, and who are curious to see how Mr. St. John marshals his facts in favour of such an argument, will do well to make acquaintance with 'The Nemesis of Power.'

Utah and the Mormons. The History, Government, Doctrines, Customs and Prospects of the Latter-Day Saints, from Personal Observations during a Six Months' Residence at Great Salt Lake City. By Benjamin G. Ferris. New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co.

Mr. Ferris does not give us quite as much information or as many pictures as a writer with his opportunities might have done. He takes us rapidly over the plains that stretch west of Missouri, and through the Cañons of the Rocky Mountains, leading us to suppose that he intends to reserve space for details of personal experience at Great Salt Lake City. But once there, he tells the old story of Solomon Spaulding and the "Manuscript Found," Joe Smith and the Golden Bible,—going over, in fact, ground that has been worn bare of interest. The most interesting feature of his volume is a brief description of the Utah Territory; whether the persecuted Saints have retired to put the barriers of the Wilderness and the arid mountain between them and persecution, and to work out their extraordinary experiment in one of the strangest and most sublime regions on the face of the

globe. Stretching between two vast ranges of mountains, this territory contains about 188,000 square miles. Buttressed round by high land on all sides, the Great Basin receives numerous rivers, but sends forth none,—all the confluent waters escaping by evaporation or being swallowed up by the earth. The Great Salt Lake, at some distance from which the capital is situated, is 130 miles long; and must formerly have consisted of a huge bed of salt which has been melted by the influx of the sweet waters of Utah Lake, formed on a higher ledge of the valley. Snow-capped peaks are visible from all points of Utah Territory; which is entered at various places through gorges or clefts in the rock so narrow that the wind, blowing through these as from the nozzle of a blacksmith's bellows, is felt miles away from the mouth. Iron and coal and gold are now known to abound in the flanks of the mountains. The land is in part waste, devoted to eternal sterility; but in the bottoms are deposits of alluvial soil, and there are vast extents of grazing ground. Variations of temperature from extreme heat to extreme cold are common. Violent winds, accompanied by thunder and lightning, sweep along; and have sometimes been known to bring spray from the Lake to the City, a distance of twenty-two miles.—

"If the design of the Mormon rulers in selecting the Great Basin as the seat of their power was to isolate their people from the rest of the world, they certainly made a happy choice. The Mormon capital is unapproachable from any civilized point, except by a tedious journey of from eight hundred to one thousand miles. In a severe winter it is entirely inaccessible: the mountain passes then lay in as beautiful a supply of snow as to set human perseverance at defiance; and the luckless sojourner, who has been accustomed to his daily paper, must content himself with speculations as to events transpiring in the outside world for three or four months. This isolation has its conveniences and inconveniences; it protects the Saints from Gentile influence or persecution, and enables the leaders to carry out, without let or hinderance, the most singular experiments upon human superstition and credulity which have been witnessed since the Dark Ages. But the expenses of living are great: everything which cannot be raised from the soil, and which the customs of civilized life have rendered necessary to eat, drink, and wear, cost at least four times as much as in the States, owing to the great land transportation."

The City, which contains a population of about 8,000, is scattered over a very large area, with streets of eight rods wide, crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally of one story and are built of sun-dried bricks, presenting a most unpicturesque appearance.—

"Polygamy is introducing a new style of building at Salt Lake City. A man with half-a-dozen wives builds, if he can, a long, low dwelling, having six entrances from the outside; and when he takes in a new wife, if able to do so, adds another apartment. The object is to keep the women and babies as much as possible apart, and prevent those terrible cat-fights which sometimes occur, with all the accompaniments of Billingsgate, torn caps, and broken broom-sticks. As the 'divine institution' extends, these buildings increase, and in a few years the city will look like a collection of barracks for the accommodation of soldiers. Some have separate buildings in parts of the city remote from each other, and others have farm-houses and the wives are thus kept separate, the husband dividing his time between them all."

According to Mr. Ferris, the Mormonites, partly from having chosen a very unhealthy climate, partly from their peculiar habits, cannot even maintain their population at its present level without continual accessions from without. The following extract will give an idea of the means which these fanatics take to prevent the arrival of "the Gentiles" as well as secession from their own flock.—

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again resumed at the Tabernacle by Elder Erastus Snow, in a sermon distinguished by its profanity and brutal ferocity. This was not reported for the *Deseret News*, and the substance of it can only be stated from memory. He began with the most sickening and fulsome adulation of the bushaw of forty tails who at present occupies the high and mighty position of the prophet of the Lord in '*these last days*'; after which, by way of lashing himself into a fury, he poured forth a torrent of invective against the Gentiles. He then took up the Glad-denites, and hoped the Lord would curse and destroy them. He plainly told the audience that whoever should be the executioners of divine justice in this case, and slay the Glad-denites, their wives and children, from the face of the earth, would receive a bright crown of glory. The injunction to assassinate these sectaries was open and undisguised, and repeated in a variety of forms, and, what is more to be lamented, was approvingly responded to by the audience. It was a sphere of murder, plain, palpable, frightful, and sickening. The picture was one which, once seen, can never be effaced from the mind—a preacher in the pulpit ferociously enjoining the murder of men, women, and children, for a difference of opinion, and 2,000 faces intently gazing upon him with fanatical approbation. The regions of the damned could scarcely present a scene more truly diabolical. A Gentile emigrant present stood it as long as he could, but finally left the Tabernacle with compressed lips and clenched fist, and evidently under an uncontrollable fit of indignant excitement. This is Mormonism! These are the people who have made the world ring with the persecutions of the Gentiles!"

We are not quite sure that Mr. Ferris is right in supposing that the Mormons have reached the apex of their prosperity, although many of the reasons he gives are cogent and cheering. It is possible, also, that the sect, growing weary of its extravagancies, may subside into something more reasonable. Such an impulse rarely passes away without leaving permanent traces in the forms of society. It may be quite true that as colonists the Mormons have been a comparative failure, and that an equal number of ordinary Americans would have produced greater material results in the same time. But the secret of their success is in their appeal to vague desires of happiness and a certain romantic discontent with the routine of ordinary life which exist more or less in all men, but which can be developed only to a great extent in illiterate persons by promises and doctrines the most calculated to offend and repel minds possessed of any degree of refinement. Joe Smith was the only Epicurus who could have found disciples among potboys and hodmen.

The Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre, Duchesse d'Alençon and De Berry, Sister of Francis I., King of France. By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

By one, if not two, of the numerous titles which are rehearsed in this title-page, Marguerite, daughter of Charles d'Orléans of Angoulême and the more celebrated Louise of Savoy, occupies a niche in those best of English histories—the historical plays of Shakespeare. Every one remembers the moody mutterings of Wolsey:—

"It shall be to the duchess of Alençon,
The French king's sister: he shall marry her.—
Anne Bullen! No; I'll no Anne Bullens for him:
There is more in it than fair visage.—Bullen!
No, we'll no Bullens."

—The lady at whom the sinking Cardinal thus caught, in the hope by her means of regaining his influence over his bluff master, is the subject of the present biography. And it cannot be doubted that her life was well worthy of a record. She was a stirring, active person, who occupied a conspicuous and influential position; a patron of literature and free inquiry; and a poetical author of some prominence. As

a protector of Reformers, she was unpopular with the Sorbonne; and her poems were distinguished by so much freedom of thought and expression—they were so well calculated to influence and enlighten the public mind—as to be deemed worthy of censure by the authorities of the Church. This marked them out for perusal by the patrons of the Reformation. They were fashionable at the court of England during the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth; and Queen Elizabeth, when princess, not only read, but translated the one of them that is best known. Added to this, Marguerite of Angoulême is remembered for a singular journey into Spain made whilst her brother Francis was detained prisoner in that country by Charles the Fifth. She was then a beautiful young widow. Her hand had been offered to Charles the Fifth. He demurred at accepting it; and it has been thought that she was pleased to try the effect of her charms on the stern and silent Emperor. Could she have succeeded, better terms might have been made for Francis. But she failed entirely. The Emperor was impenetrable. The Duchess returned from Spain indignant at his hard-heartedness, and accepted the offer of an expatriated prince, by whom she became grandmother of Henry the Fourth.

It is obvious that in this combination of the court and the study—this union of various sources of interest—the fortunes of Francis the First at the most critical period of his life, the advance of the doctrines of the Reformation in France, and the state of a literature then in its infancy but since so brilliant,—there is an ample theme for an effective biography. We regret that these sources of interest were not deemed sufficient by the author of the present work. Had she confined herself to the fortunes of Marguerite, she would have found the theme ample enough in every respect. But she has made her book, to a certain extent, a life of Francis the First as well as of Marguerite; she has overlaid her proper subject with matter which has nothing to do with her heroine; and although we are not inclined to undervalue the additional materials collected, yet piled one upon another as they are in these volumes, the effect is wearinessome; the interest which attaches to the central figure in the group is broken; and that which might have been a work of the most attractive character becomes a thousand pages of hard reading. This is a common fault, especially with unpractised authors. If the present lady belongs to that class, we hope she will strive to avoid the same error on the next occasion. She possesses many qualities which are valuable; but curtailment—and that with a free and liberal hand—is indispensable to her success.

When Marguerite landed in Spain Francis was dangerously ill. Fever had seized him in his narrow and unhealthy prison in Madrid. It was even thought that he would die. Charles was anxious that his prisoner should not escape; perhaps the Emperor even doubted whether Francis was really so ill as was represented. He suddenly determined to remove from Segovia to Madrid, that he might personally acquaint himself with the condition of his prisoner, and be ready to receive Marguerite on her arrival. Charles reached Madrid in the evening. Between eight and nine o'clock he proceeded to the residence of Francis. He found the imprisoned monarch lying on his couch too weak to rise. Charles ordered his attendants to wait in the ante-chamber. Accompanied by Lannoy, and preceded by the Marshal de Montmorency, who carried a lighted torch, the Emperor approached the bed of his captive, and thus two of the greatest sovereigns in the world met

for the first time. "Your Imperial Majesty has at length come to see your prisoner die!" exclaimed Francis. Charles, with a politeness bordering upon absurdity, disdained the thought of Francis being his prisoner. He protested that he was his brother and his friend, and assured him that he had nothing to do but care for his health,—that the terms of his release should be settled immediately on the arrival of his sister. The poor prisoner took comfort from the Emperor's seeming kindness. Marguerite arrived on the following day, and Miss Freer describes her reception thus:—

"The emperor, attended by a brilliant court, received her on alighting from her litter, at the foot of the flight of steps at the portal of the imperial palace in the Alcazar. The emperor approached Marguerite with a lowly obeisance; he then kissed her on the forehead, and with words of profound courtesy welcomed her to Madrid. The duchess, we are told, made a dignified reply to the emperor's address; and accepting the hand offered to her by Charles, entered the palace, passing between two lines of courtiers. It was an embarrassing moment for Marguerite to present herself thus before a prince to whom her hand had been so unceremoniously offered; but she bore herself with her accustomed self-possession and grace. Marguerite appeared attired in her widow's robes of black velvet. Not a colour or a jewel relieved the sombre hue of her attire, which displayed to the greatest advantage the exquisite tints of her complexion. A white veil shrouded her head, and drooped from her shoulders in graceful folds to the ground. The emperor's admiration was so visibly demonstrated, that the nobles in Marguerite's train formed the most sanguine hopes of the success of her personal negotiation for the release of the king. The seneschale of Poitou, Madame de Silly, and the other ladies and gentlemen in the duchess's suite, followed their royal mistress, and were afterwards severally presented by her to the emperor. When this tedious ceremonial was over, Charles again offered his hand to Marguerite, to conduct her to her brother's apartment. But the intelligence which there greeted the duchess was heart-rending; the king's malady had augmented so greatly since the previous evening, that the gravest apprehensions were entertained for its result. Francis had scarcely life enough left to him to respond to the agitated greetings of his sister: he was in bed, attended by two of his own physicians, and by other two in the service of the emperor; and reduced to so deplorable a degree of weakness from the severity of the fever, that even Marguerite's presence, and the sight of her tears, failed to rouse him from the apathy in which he lay. The emperor silently stood by the king's couch for some minutes, contemplating his captive, then profoundly bowing to the duchess, he retired, and quitted Madrid the same evening."

The health of Francis was restored, as the people about him declared, by the administration of the sacrament of extreme unction. Death seemed to have him almost in his clutch. He was unable to swallow the consecrated wafer. Marguerite ordered it to be divided. In that form it was received by her brother and herself, and from that hour Francis began to amend. A subsequent letter of Marguerite, in which she besought her brother to "affect a feeble and ailing deportment," on the ground that his weakness would "hasten her negotiation," may, perhaps, be thought by some people to afford a clue to the nature of this miracle.

Marguerite's next object was to obtain a political interview with Charles. He of course consented, but with a stipulation which entirely foiled her scheme—they must be alone. The wily politician was to meet the charming widow without observers. Marguerite's matronly modesty took alarm; she remonstrated, but Charles was firmness itself. One lady might accompany her to the door of the audience-chamber, and await the termination of the conference—outside. Marguerite was indignant, but she consented. She had nothing to offer

save terms which had been in effect rejected. The cold self-possessed Emperor listened to her arguments unmoved. He seemed rather inclined "to increase than to modify the rigour of his demands."

"Monseigneur," wrote Marguerite to her brother, "yesterday I went to visit the emperor. I found him very guarded and cold in his demeanour. He took me apart into his room, with one lady to await me; but when there, his discourse was not worth so great a ceremony, for he put me off, in order to confer with his council, and will give me an answer to-day."

But even in the midst of his most peremptory demands, Charles still endeavoured to keep alive hope, by a frigid but dignified appearance of kindness, and by vague promises of doing acts of generosity *ex mero motu suo*, which should far outstrip the formal concessions of diplomacy. Marguerite wrote—

"With regard to the affair which brought me here, the most encouraging point about it is that I have yet seen, is the gracious assurance of the emperor, that he will yet do things which will astonish me, and give me repose." Charles ever softened the effect of the harsh decisions of his cabinet, by a courteous and encouraging private expression of personal good-will: where he was all omnipotent, he yet, on most occasions, pretended submission to the *dictum* of his council. Yet such was the art Charles possessed of stating his royal pleasure in a few emphatic words spoken with indifference, and such the displeasure he ever evinced against those who opposed or acted contrary to him—a displeasure more keenly felt by the culprit than visible to others—that few of his ministers, after an attentive study of the mood and sentiment in which their Imperial master presided at the council, cared to opine contrary to what the emperor indicated rather than proposed."

It was easy enough for such a man to foil even the prettiest of ambassadors,—and the more so that, when at last hope began to decay, and Marguerite feared that these private interviews would after all produce no favourable results, she allowed herself to talk with less reserve. Brantôme declares that, amongst other things equally impolitic,—

"she reproached him for the hardness of his heart, to be so little merciful towards so great and good a king; and that to demean himself after such fashion was not the way to gain a noble and royal heart like that of the king her brother, who, even if he died from the rigorous treatment inflicted upon him, still his death would not remain unavenged, he having children who one day would exact signal retribution. And if she spoke so boldly to the emperor (continues Brantôme), she said worse things still to his council, before which she obtained audience."

Such remonstrances, falling from lady's lips, were, of course, easily borne. But Margaret was amused, even to the last. She thus reports to her brother her farewell interview with Charles.—

"After having passed four days without seeing the emperor, last night I went to visit him; and as the discourse which we held together is important, and conclusive as to my taking leave, I have desired the bearer of this letter to relate it to you in detail. But, monseigneur, I beseech you to suffer not their extraordinary conduct and dissimulation to have power to vex you; for when I took leave, I found the emperor so gracious, that I verily believe he greatly dreads my departure; so that if you bear yourself firmly, I still predict that he will agree to your desires. It is very apparent that they wished to detain me here doing nothing, to favour their designs, as you will readily comprehend."

Foiled as a negotiator, Marguerite tried her hand at a little conspiracy. She had failed to influence the Emperor; but her "beauty and affability had made a deep impression on a black slave whose business it was to supply the King's chamber with water and fuel, so that he was ready to encounter any peril at her bidding." A plot was formed for the King's escape

through the agency of this slave; but the King's private secretary revealed the design to the Emperor, and after some consideration whether Marguerite ought not to be arrested, she received a peremptory intimation "that now there was no occasion for Madame la Duchesse to remain longer with the King, and that the Emperor thought she had better return without delay into France." Never was mission more unfortunate.

In all this there is little that is favourable to Marguerite. Mixed up with cold-hearted and intriguing diplomats, she became an intriguer herself. But other features of her character were far more creditable. She was especially praiseworthy for the shelter she gave to the divines who were seeking to reform the Church, and for her appeals—often fruitless—to the King her brother to extend his mercy to those who fell under the power of persecutors. Her husband's little dominion of Bearn became under her influence a sacred spot. Reformers of all classes were freely sheltered, and even when her brother was compelled by the power of the Church to sanction cruel persecution throughout France, Pau under her authority remained a city of refuge. One passage, which exhibits the extent of her influence and courage in this direction, is due to her memory, especially after having dwelt upon the circumstances of her journey to Spain.—

A most enthusiastic welcome awaited Marguerite and her husband on their arrival in Gascony. Lefèvre, Gérard Roussel, Clément Marot, and Farel, all assembled to greet the queen at Nérac, and to offer her their devoted thanks for the refuge she had afforded them. Marguerite appointed Gérard Roussel, upon whom she had already bestowed the abbey of Clairac in Agenois, to be one of her chaplains in ordinary. Also, with the consent of her husband, she authorized him to use publicly the missal, which she had caused to be translated into French and revised by the bishop of Senlis, not only in the royal chapels of Pau and Nérac, but in every church and cathedral throughout the dominions of the king of Navarre. In this book of prayers, translated at first for her own private use, Marguerite had caused all allusion to the mediation of the Virgin Mary and the saints to be suppressed; in the prayers and invocations addressed to the Holy Virgin, the name of Mary was erased, and that of God substituted. This was a bad proceeding on the part of the queen of Navarre, especially in the face of the incensed universities, who were jealously watching her movements, and who had not forgotten the grudge they owed her for the inopportune publication of her poem, "Le Miroir de l'Amé Pecherese." Marguerite had not been at home many weeks before she sanctioned another grave innovation on the established ceremonies of the Romish Church, by permitting Roussel to preach in his cassock before the court at Nérac. She also assigned a noble pension to Lefèvre, and appointed him to an honorary office in her household, one which gave him the privilege to dine daily at the royal table. * * Roussel, Lefèvre, Clément Marot, Calvin, Farel, and a host of minor delinquents, converted monks and priests, banished from France by the decree of Sens, found refuge pensions, and consideration, at the court of Nérac."

Both her husband and herself were great encouragers of public works, several evidences of which still remain at Pau. Nor did she desist from the use of her pen until the close of life:—

"At this period of her life it was occupied almost exclusively in the controversy between the Romish and the Reformed churches. Her hatred of monachism is developed in the acrimonious language of her satires on the monks and friars in the pages of the *Heptaméron*, which continued to occupy, at intervals, her leisure hours. Their profligate morals, and the scandals current respecting many of the most eminent conventional establishments in France, are recorded by Marguerite without an attempt to modify the heinous and repulsive details. The manners of the age tolerated the open exposure of an evil which was felt to be intolerable by men of

every degree and belief; and doubtless Marguerite conceived that she was rendering good service to the cause of reform, by her witty delineations of the corrupt practices sanctioned under the Romish system."

The author gives various extracts from Marguerite's *chansons* in the course of her volumes, and in the Appendix she has printed some complete poems, but the old French in which they are written is not attractive. The fearlessness with which Marguerite attacked the vices of the ecclesiastics is certainly very memorable.

Miss Freer has published many documents which are altogether new to the merely English reader. Her book is therefore an adjunct to our historical materials for the period to which it relates; and if, as we consider, she has considerably marred the effect of her biography by the introduction of much matter which is not strictly connected with her subject, this matter is valuable although misplaced.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Leather Stocking and Silk; or, Hunter John Myers and his Times: a Story of the Valley of Virginia. (Low & Co.)—Few American writers have as yet learnt to manage the language of sentiment—at least, so as to be acceptable to European readers. This story, which has great pretensions, cannot be received as an exception. There are many attempts at character, some successful; many efforts at humour, which occasionally provoke a smile; but there is a persevering struggle to represent the passion of love and jealousy in action, which always deplorably fails. Although young ladies may embroider white waistcoats for young gentlemen, it is dangerous to mention the circumstance when you wish to add, that "Alice blushed to the very roots of her hair," and Robert cried—"My heart, darling—do not take your hand away! all my heart, my life, my being," &c. We should add, that the story is full of incident, and that absurdities on every page do not prevent the reader from feeling a certain desire to learn the catastrophe.

The Grammar-School Boys: a Tale of Schoolboy Life. By Mrs. Burbury. (Simpkin & Co.)—As the title imparts, the chief part of this little volume is taken up with the adventures of boys,—not with the picturesque and often lawless acts which they themselves take so much pride in relating when they become men, but certain in-door rivalries, in which they act on a small scale exactly like grown-up people. The catastrophe is a common one:—the robbery of a five-pound note, falsely attributed to a high-spirited and generous lad by a cunning young villain, who is exposed and punished before much harm is done. Mrs. Burbury writes with an earnestness that interests.

Tales of Ireland and the Irish. By J. G. MacWalter. (Shaw.)—A few lines will give an idea of the tragic style in which these stories are composed. A bad woman leaps into a well to drown herself:—"No chance effort could free her broad shoulders from the narrow confines of what was lately her father's well. The struggle could at best be brief, and it was over—for earth, perhaps, not too soon, for the future let us not dare say. Suffocation, and in such fashion, at once terminated the existence of Judy Buckley; and there, as if mocking her awful fate, feet uppermost, head downwards, her mortal remains lay in the well." Jim Brien finds the body in this position, partially extricates it, and "satisfies himself, by feeling the seat of existence, that life was extinct," upon which he goes mad.

The Prudent Man; or, How to acquire Land and bequeath Money by means of Co-operation. By William Bridges. (Bailliére.)—A little volume, full of practical observations, which will be useful to the classes to whom they are addressed. Mr. Bridges observes that, if persons in the employ of Government, receiving high emoluments, were to insure their lives, the State might be relieved from the necessity of pensioning their widows and daughters; and he shows that in the first ten years of the present reign annuities to the extent of 1,200/-

were granted to the destitute relatives of persons most of whom received each more than that sum during their lifetime.

My Haunts and their Frequenters. By Edmund H. Yates. (Bogue.)—There is more bone in this contribution to shilling light literature than we usually recognize. Some of the sketches are amusing and neatly finished off, although others read like filling up. The German practical joke is well told.

Out of Harness. By Sir William A'Beckett. (Guillaum.)—The Chief Justice of Victoria, rather disgusted with an English summer, ran over to the Continent to enjoy sun and a clear atmosphere. He disdained to take notes, but relates what he remembers—with some cheerfulness, the natural result of so pleasant a journey. He is particularly severe on travellers who give exhaustive accounts of the places they visit; and falls into the error of referring, at every possible opportunity, to "Murray's Handbooks," which gives his volume a mere supplementary character.

The Aquarium: an Unveiling of the Wonders of the Deep Sea. By Philip Henry Gosse. (Van Voorst.)—With pen and pencil Mr. Gosse is one of the most active naturalists that we meet in our critical capacity. We have scarcely put his 'Naturalist's Rambles' on our shelf before we are again summoned to partake of his pleasures at the

sea-side. On this occasion, however, we have not to follow him, with uneasy stomachs, whilst he is tossing with his boat on the surface and his dredge at the bottom of the sea. He has caught all his creatures, and established an Aquarium, such as we ourselves originally suggested should be established in Regent's Park many years ago. The philosophy of the aquarium is now well understood, and experiments on a large scale have proved that sea-animals and sea-plants may be kept in sea water, as conveniently as land-animals and land-plants in atmospheric air. Just, however, as we find amongst the latter that there are certain forms which live better and do better than others, and that all require a special treatment, so do the former. The object of Mr. Gosse's book is to give information on these points; and that he does this in an agreeable and interesting manner, is only to say that Mr. Gosse has done in this book what he has done in all his other works. The great practical lesson taught by Mr. Gosse, and which is also the result of the experiments in the Aqua-Vivarium in Regent's Park, is that the creatures which inhabit the shallower parts of the ocean are those which are most easily domesticated. The sea-anemones, the crabs, the shrimps, the starfishes, the

sea-weeds of our rock-pools between tide-marks, are those which may be kept best. Use the dredge and get your animal life from ten, twenty or thirty fathoms, and they refuse to exist in your hand-basinful of water. This is what might be expected. When larger tanks than any hitherto formed are constructed, then we may expect to find flourishing in them the creatures of the deep sea. For the present, however, the species which can be gathered on all our shores at low tide, will afford abundant subjects of interesting study. Those who wish to cultivate a knowledge of these creatures will find from Mr. Gosse's book that they can do so without leaving their own drawing-rooms. Elegant forms, as patterns of aquaria, are given; and the objects may be so arranged in the water with rocks and sea-weeds, as to make them beautiful objects wherever placed. The work is illustrated with several woodcuts, and six plates coloured by printing. The latter consists of faithful and beautiful representations of many of the creatures which can be most easily kept in the aquarium.

Mathematical Essays, Doctrinal and Practical, upon the Differential and Integral Calculus; being in Vindication of the Newtonian Law of Indefinite Diminution. By J. H. W. Waugh, A.M. (Edinburgh, Johnstone & Hunter.)—A clear statement and able discussion of the principles of the calculus may be found in these essays; but they contain little of importance that is not already familiar to all students of the subject. Whatever is essential to a perfect comprehension of the theory of this branch of mathematical investigation is to be met

with in every good text-book—of which there is no lack; and points of purely speculative interest may be left for the consideration of those who have more leisure than falls to the lot of most in these working days. Besides being scarcely needed, the essays before us labour under the disadvantage of excessive prolixity and repetition—as the author himself is disposed to admit—owing to the circumstance that about half of it is taken up with a “critical analysis” of a work by the late Mr. Woodhouse, which is quoted and answered bit by bit, not always with the greatest possible brevity.

not always with the greatest possible brevity.

The Stratford Shakspere. Edited by Charles Knight. Vols. V. and VI. (Hodgson).—Every thing in this edition partakes of the genial spirit of Shakspere, save some of the remarks in the "Various Readings." We do not see why in such matters an editor should be more sensitive or less kindly than his original author would probably have been. "Gentle Shakspere" should have gentle editors. We hope sufficient care will be taken to avoid errors of the press. We have stumbled on two in this volume. In page 85, "Lord Stafford's Letters," referred to for the meaning of "a corporal of the field," ought surely to be "Lord Strafford's Letters"; and the wounded stag in "As You Like It" page 21, was "left and abandoned of his velvet friends," not by any special "friend."

It is scarcely possible for any one to attempt to translate foreign scientific works without being puzzled by the technical terms, few of which are to be found correctly rendered in ordinary dic-

It is scarcely possible for any one to attempt to translate foreign scientific works without being puzzled by the technical terms, few of which are to be found correctly rendered in ordinary dictionaries. This difficulty is now in a way of being removed by the publication of the *Dictionnaire Technologique, Français-Anglais-Allemand, par MM. Tolkausen Frères et Gardissal*, which is to be followed by two other volumes, containing the English, French, and German, and the German, English, and French. Engineers, manufacturers, and others may find them of service.

The following lie on our table:—*Important Questions affecting the Existence of the Roman Catholic Church in England*, by a Roman Catholic, —*The Call of St. Paul to the Apostleship*, —*Notes of a Ministry in the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square*, —*A Cyclopaedia of Sacred Poetical Quotations*, Part II., by H. G. Adams, —*Pleadings with my Mother*, —*The Church in Scotland*, by Thomas Carlyle, Advocate, —and *The Law is Light: a Course of Four Lectures on the Sufficiency of the Law of Moses as the Guide of Israel*, by the Rev. D. W. Marks, Minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE AUTHORITY FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF
GOOD FRIDAY.

It is so universally admitted, as to render the production of proof unnecessary. That our Blessed Lord was raised from the dead on the First Day of the week; and it is as universally admitted, that while on earth he himself declared, Matt. xii. 40, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." The truth and consistency of these words are not questioned by any one who reads them. Sense is clear, and determines, that if our Saviour was raised from the dead on the First Day of the week, he must have suffered, and been buried, on the Thursday preceding.

The record of the duration of an event, admits of two distinct Forms of description. The event may be described, in relation to the actual amount of time it occupied; or, in relation to the number of the appointed divisions of time.

Thus a journey to Rome may be described as completed in ten days; or, on the eleventh day; either is equally correct: the one specifies the actual amount of time it occupied, the estimate of which is made with the journey; the other, the number of the days appointed, with which the journey was being performed.

In Greek as in English, the one Form is distinguished from the other, by the Expression and Omission of the Preposition *On*, in the specification of the actual amount of time an event occupied, and the expression of the specification of the number of the appointed divisions of time on which it occurred. The Preposition must be expressed. Supposing our Blessed Lord to have suffered on Friday, all the following statements would be just: He suffered on the first day—He rested in the tomb on the second day—He rose from the dead on the third day—He laid in the grave two days—He was two days and two nights in the heart of the earth—He was raised from the dead the second day; certainly not, He was raised from the dead that day, for that was the day and those nights in the heart of the earth; nor, for that same Friday, to Saturday, *Two days and two nights*, and, *One day and one night* can have no existence.

Who says to his gardener, in relation to such time, *Here is three days hire!* Who computes the creation of the world, *Sunday, Tuesday, three days away to Thursday*—three days, then to Saturday three days away to Sunday, making together eleven days. Thus then, supposing our Blessed Lord to have suffered on Friday, in no statement of Holy Scripture respecting it, can the word *Three* be used; or even the word *Third*, until it is qualified by the word *day*; yet in every statement of Holy Scripture these words are so used. See Matt. xxvii. 46, John i. 18, and Matt. xvi. 21, Mark ix. 31, Luke ix. 21, 1 Cor. xv. 4, &c. It is, and they also are so used, in each of the Three Gospels, it is certain, that our Blessed Lord did not suffer on Friday.

Then thus it appears, that in relation to the time of our Blessed

Then thus it appears. That in relation to the time of our Blessed Lord's suffering, the Day of God is clear & determined; yet this Lord had no knowledge of men after his birth. The Sabbath.

Tradition assumes, That the word Sabbath, as a mere Appellation of a Day, is synonymous with The Seventh day; yet in Lev. xxiii. 32 it is recorded "In the ninth day of the (seventh) month at even, from even unto even, shall we celebrate your Sabbath." And in the record

of the Ten Commandments it is, Exo. xx. 10, "But the seventh day is not the Sabbath, but a Sabbath to the Lord," hence this assumption cannot be regarded. Every Seventh Day is a Sabbath, but every Sabbath is not a Seventh Day.

It is well known that our Blessed Lord suffered on a day of preparation; for Holy Scripture records it; for Holy Scripture so records this also. But by Tradition cannot justly assert, That *Sabbath was The Sabbath of the Seventh Day*; for Holy Scripture records it was a day of preparation for the *Passover*. St. John xii. 34 records "It was a day of preparation for the *Passover*." St. John xix. 34 records "That a Sabbath drew near," not a Sabbath of the Seventh day, for that approaching day was Friday, but a Sabbath of the *Passover*; hence St. John xix. 31, "For that Sabbath Day was on high day."

If therefore appears, that there is no authority for the observation of the Sabbath on the Sabbath of the Seventh Day.

It therefore appears, that there is no authority for the observance of Good Friday, above, Dogmatical Teaching; or, The Edict of a Living Infallible Head.

P. S.—August 15, 1851. This is the Nine Hundred and Fortieth
17, Fenchurch-street,
October 1, 1851.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

P.S.—August 15, 1854. This is the Nine Hundred and Fortieth Thousandth Part. How long will ye be逗留 two options of life? If ye Lord in his Name, let me, & all follow him; then come into the Kingdom of God; Mammon ; for he is of God, hearth God's words ; and whosoever shall be ashamed of me or of my words, of him shall the son of man be ashamed. I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice unto God; for it is meet so to serve the service; and be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that Good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God; for who-
soever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my

disciple; heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Be not deceived. This is not an Immortal selection of one day for another, but a question of grave importance, even of acceptance or rejection of our Lord Jesus Christ; a decision which we cannot avoid. We know that our Blessed Lord had declared, and we must either accept his declaration, or "make him a heretic." Be not deceived. We feel that there is no uncertainty in our Blessed Lord's declaration, and that the disturbing cause, is an opposing declaration of Tradition. We know that our Blessed Lord has said— Three days and three nights; and that Tradition says—

Three days and two nights.
Be not deceived. The appearances are of peace, Facts determine the truth. The Christ and his Apostles are warning for our submission, and one must secure us.

Be not deceived. Tradition has not secured us, that is not so informed of the mystery of the Cross; but a man of his forehead; and that does not through Tradition's Badge was marked on his forehead; and that does not by his actions, and the systems he supports, as clearly point out to others his conviction, as though he were a man of God; and that does not in a most abominable manner; it has begun, that it has denounced buying and

KINDED THE OLIVE TREES

A Concert

A Concert.

WHEREFORE is the olive gray?
When the laurel glossy-green
E'en on Murder's helm is seen:
And so rich is Poet's bay?
And the rose, that mossy zone
Wears her taper waist upon;
And bold Bacchus—king of thieves
Who enchanteth with joy for pain.
From the wary sage his brain—
Such a frolic crown of leaves!

Are War and Wine so beautiful,
And Poetry and Love so bright,
In garniture so exquisite,—
While Peace must needs go grave and dull ?

Hark ! the Dove—that little saith,
Save one strain withouten change,
(Sweeter for its narrow range.)
Chid the dreamer's lack of faith :—
“ Heaven's most perfect gift,” she said,
“ Needeth least of outward aid.”
Nor, methought, the Bird was wrong ;—
War and Love and Wine and Song,
Each hath bitter in its sweet,
Tone of joyance incomplete ;
Wherefore pitying Nature throws
Grace and glory round their shows,—
White the blessedness of Peace
Nought of blazon could increase.

Thus—as tongue the least will say
When the thought is most intense,
Angel skilled in eloquence,
When the Flood had passed away,
Sent the Ark an olive-spray.

H. F. C.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MUNICH.

THOUGH there may be little in the Exhibition of Modern German Pictures, now gathered in Munich, “to elevate and surprise” by its extraordinary power or originality, there is something that will please the connoisseur, provided the connoisseur can play on more strings than one,—something that will re-assure those who have been over-anxious as to the permanence of particular tendencies—as to the final effect of certain influences, which seem calculated to exercise a fatal fascination over the spirits of the young and the earnest.

The first impression on entering this Exhibition will be some astonishment that little of what we English are used to consider as “Young-German” Art is to be seen. The reproducers, or revivalists, are few and far between, and their works have no mark or value. Such religion as this Exhibition contains is not expressed in weak copies from the sacred works of certain elect Italian masters,—such “history” as it exhibits is not put forth in those forms, types, and costumes which Retsch first popularized in England, and which we have since seen repeated in oil and on stone, in *carton de pierre* and *Parian*, and by way of frontispiece to the cheap song-book, and of garland round the Rhine wine-list, till we have come to reject them, with all their grace and bravery, as so much Manufacture, not Art. Neither of these manners or mannerisms has any representation in this Munich Exhibition. There is small *basilica*-work, and a little of the *Ritter* and the *Jäger*—of the Beauty with her coif and placket, and of the young lover with his tightly-clothed legs, barrette-cap and feather, as the Lover of Art out of masquerade could desire to encounter. Not that patronage and nationality are dead in Munich, but the mood seems for the time present to be historical rather than ecclesiastic. Two large pictures are announced as belonging to a series undertaken by royal command. The subject of one, by Herr Piloy, is Maximilian of Bavaria joining the League in 1609,—the other is Barbarossa and Henry the Lion, by Herr Foltz. Both are Munich artists, and both pictures are creditable, at least, to the commissioned artists. In both, the stories are told well, and the costumes have been carefully studied; some of the heads and draperies are good, and the drawing is generally correct. Perhaps this is as much as could be expected from the average modern historical painter,—but Herr Lessing can give something more, as his picture of Huss at Frankfort testifies: while our countryman, Mr. Macrise, with his want of selectness and his exuberance, manages to stamp on his huge and crowded historical compositions an individuality which makes us return to and reconsider them, let their faults be ever so glaring. These Munich works I am content to leave, and careless to see again. It may, moreover, be perhaps generally objected to the school, that anything like grace in the arrangement of line is as much neglected as if the painters were so many pre-Raphaelites; protruding angularities in the two new works referred to not being redeemed by any such

power in the heads as reconciles the gazer to crude form and uncouth attitude in pictures painted out of the depths of faith and the fullness of fancy. With the above may be mentioned a ‘Judgment of Susanna,’ by Herr Kaselewsky, of Berlin, as tame and as little Biblical as if Mr. President West had painted it; and a fair picture of Leonardo da Vinci’s death, by Herr Schrader of Berlin, which I fancy has gone the round of many Exhibitions, perhaps (as in the case of poor Haydon’s great compositions) because it does not display genius enough to make collectors forget its size, and strain a point to give it gallery-room.

A life-size portrait of the reigning King of Bavaria—in the dress of the order of St. Hubert—elaborately finished, by Herr Kaulbach, is another of the leading features of this Exhibition; but it will disappoint many even among those who are familiar with the style of German portraiture; and especially those who, like myself, admire warmly this painter’s full-length portrait of a man in armour, which now lights up one of the rooms of the *New Pinakothek*. On this occasion it might have been Herr Kaulbach’s aim to weaken his subject as much as possible. His Majesty seems to be sliding forward, down some marble steps, on which flowers have been scattered, rather than standing on them—sliding, too, over an ermine mantle, disposed in a manner which suggests the tumbled linen of a bed just vacated rather than any foldings of regal or knightly drapery. The head wants force—the flesh is tawny in its tint—such tones being rather carried out than contradicted by the unpleasing colour of the background, a curtain, part lake part yellow in its hue. There are two better and less pretending portraits in the Exhibition: a portrait of himself, by Herr Gräfe, of Munich, which is bright, vigorous, and full of character, and a cabinet three-quarters length of a young Lady in a riding-habit, by Herr Thon, of Weimar, which is easy, natural, and exceedingly delicate.

I mentioned, I think, the general impression current, that Austria had surprised United Germany in the *Zollverein* Exhibition by manifest improvement in many of her productions. Her artists, also, appear to have been thinking and working during late years. Here, at all events, are some heads of peasants in this Exhibition, by Herr Eyhl, of Vienna, which could hardly be surpassed for expression without coarseness, for the lucid colour in which they are painted, and for consummate finish. Two domestic pictures, in another style, by Herr Danhauser (also of Vienna), have, also, much merit: one, a meal at a monasteries’ door,—the other, the happy old story of a ‘Reading of a Will,’ during which ceremony, Rich Vanity is overwhelmed by disappointment, while Honest Virtue carries off the unexpected legacy. Some of the heads in both these pictures are capital: the painting of them, however, is less satisfactory than the conception.

Among other works which any collection might without discredit include is,—a small oil sketch of a procession with Christ’s body to the sepulchre, by the late Herr von Langer. The treatment of the subject is original and graceful,—a flood of supernatural light streaming towards the Holy Corps at once fixes the eye on the object, and connects it spiritually with the angel attendants who float in its train and herald it on its mournful way. There is skill and touch of the romantic spirit which Lessing can throw into what may be called his ballad-pictures, in a ‘St. Hubert,’ by Herr Müller, of Cassel.—What frequenter of German Exhibition-rooms has not had cause to wish that the ‘Nibelungen-Lied’ and ‘Faust’ had never been written? There are pictures here, of course, from both the hard-worked epic and the harder-worked drama,—but of small merit. A young Englishman, Mr. Harold Stanley, contributes a thoughtful and poetical vision of Fra Beato, painting on his knees,—the quiet and devotional beauty of which is a little spoiled by some formal circular lines in the drapery, which might have been easily avoided—which might, even now, be amended. There is a melancholy truth in another cloister-picture, by Herr Mozet,—of a young monk, beholding from some distance a

marriage at an altar, which “compares” sadly with the highly-wrought monastic ecstasy chosen by way of subject for the English picture.

The landscapes, as might be expected, form the weakest part of the show. ‘An Italian Wood,’ by Herr Schirmer, of Düsseldorf, closely resembling, if not identical with, a work from the same pencil, which looked coarse, cold and heavy, in London, here pleases by contrast.—Other gentlemen have contributed wonderful pieces of elaboration, in which literally every leaf of every tree is painted—not, however, with the felicity of velvet Breughel. ‘An Autumn Evening Scene,’ by Herr Zwengauer, by the intense glow of the sky and the strong effect of dark foliage seen against this, recalls the sunsets of our own Daubigny—but with advantage, so far as touch is concerned, to the English artists.—‘Coming Home from a Bear-Hunt,’ by Herr Burkel, is a quaint piece of delicacy; but, comparing it with a far more beautiful work from the same hand, in the *New Pinakothek*, it would seem as if that which had been originally a happy effect had become a trick.—I can further only mention a pair of landscapes by Herr Bräde, born a Norseman, in one of which—‘A Scene in a Fjord’—a far-off touch of Rosa’s wild humour may be recognized;—‘A Mill in the Neighbourhood of Paris,’ by Herr Hoguet, of Berlin, which is powerful, but exaggerated;—and ‘A Landscape with a Bridal Procession,’ by Herr Richter, of Dresden, which, if time shall please to mellow the green of the trees and grass and the gay raiment of the wedding guests, may become a picture as pleasing as it is carefully executed and characteristic.

There are some very fine specimens of painting on china (which art appears to be coming into request in Germany), but no miniatures, and only one water-colour drawing—‘A View of Venice’—in this Exhibition.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Island of Formosa.

In the month of April last I happened to be in the city of Foo-chow-foo waiting an opportunity to get onwards to the more northern towns of Ningpo and Shanghai, and as good luck would have it, the American steamer Confucius came into the River Min, and Capt. Dearborn kindly offered to take me as passenger. In the mean time, as there were numerous pirates on the coast, of which the mandarins themselves were afraid, the Government chartered the steamer to convey money across to the island of Formosa, where a rebellion was going on, and where it was necessary to have money to carry on the war. I had thus an opportunity of paying a short visit to this beautiful and interesting island.

When we had taken the boxes of money on board with a guard of mandarins and soldiers, we got up our anchor and steamed down to the mouth of the Min. Our decks were covered with Chinese soldiers, and their baggage, consisting of baskets and trunks of clothes,—arms of various kinds, such as bows and arrows, short swords, matchlocks, and bamboo shields,—while mixed up with these in wild confusion were beds, mandarins’ hats, with crystal and white buttons, sugar-cane, and various other articles, which the soldiers intended to eat during the voyage. Altogether, the scene thus presented was a striking one, and one which gave an idea of Chinese warlike life.

Leaving the mouth of the river at daylight on the following morning, we stood out to sea across the channel in the direction of the north-west end of Formosa to which we were bound. The distance across the channel here is rather more than 100 miles; and as a stiff breeze was blowing from the north and a heavy sea on, our brave Chinese soldiers were doomed to suffer severely from sea-sickness. Huddled about the decks in every direction, unable to move or to eat, and perfectly indifferent to everybody and everything, they presented a most forlorn and wretched appearance. One old mandarin in particular happened to suffer more than any of the others. He was a stout, fat man, rather red in the face, and evidently accustomed to good living

on shore cabin wife best of and felt serious easy. A rushed now and too plainings compass faint at shoulder vessel common down. his retina aside, as with the In the sight of tans of from the the moving in the height give the 4,000 feet in the in as 10,000 observatory land, and anchor to go in wind had our China were on ingle as had cross.

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poor and in the sh as such as vegetable. However an insig more we land.

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on shore. When we started, he was down in the cabin with the others, laughing and joking in the best of spirits; but as soon as we crossed the bar and felt a little motion, he began to put on a most serious countenance, and was evidently most uneasy. At last he could stand it no longer, and rushed up the cabin stairs to the deck. Every now and then we heard a loud groan, which told too plainly of the poor man's sufferings,—sufferings, too, for which no one seemed to have any compassion. The next time I saw him he made a faint attempt to smile, but it ended in a kind of shudder as he rushed past me to the side of the vessel. I confess I pitied the poor fellow, and recommended him to have his bed on deck and to lie down. He took my advice and lay down amongst his retinue, many of whom were nearly as bad as himself,—all distinction for the time being set aside, as they lay on the wet deck of the steamer, with the spray from the ocean dashing over them.

In the afternoon, shortly after we had lost sight of the shores of China, the high mountains of Formosa came into view. When seen from this position out at sea, the height of the mountains seems greater than that of those in the vicinity of Foo-chow-foo. Judging from the height of mountains well known, I imagine those now in view may be from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Some others in the interior of the island are said to be as high as 10,000 feet, but these did not come under our observation. Night came on as we neared the land, and we were told by the pilot that we must anchor until daylight, as he could not undertake to go in during the dark. In the mean time, the wind had died away, the sea was smooth, and all our Chinese friends, the old mandarin included, were on their legs and in the highest spirits, seemingly astonished at the rapidity with which we had crossed the channel.

Next morning at daylight we entered a river which leads up to an important town called Tam-shuy, and dropped our anchor abreast of a small town near its mouth, amongst numerous other junks and small boats which seemed to be trading between China and Formosa. As soon as we had anchored, the mandarins sent their cards to the officials on shore, and soon afterwards left the vessel themselves, promising to return again to make arrangements for landing the treasure. As our stay here was to be very short, I lost no time in engaging a boat and proceeded on shore. I landed near an old fort, like many others in China in a most ruinous condition, but still mounting a few old rusty cannon which seemed more for show than for use. The houses of the soldiers inside the fort were, with one or two exceptions, in ruins, and the men told me they had received no pay for a length of time. This is, no doubt, the case over all the island, and is probably the cause of the rebellion which has now broken out in various parts of the country, and which the money we took over was sent to quell.

Leaving the fort and its poverty-stricken guards, I went on to the town, or rather large village, which seems to be the seaport of Tam-shuy. Here I found the authorities receiving those mandarins who had been our fellow passengers, giving each a salute of three gunshots landing. Some tradesmen were busily employed in fitting up a theatre in which a play was to be performed in the afternoon, also in honour of the new arrivals, and to which we were invited. The houses in the town were generally poor and mean-looking, and there seemed nothing in the shops except the simplest articles of food, such as fish, pork, sweet potatoes and various other vegetables in daily use among the population. However, as I have already remarked, this is only an insignificant sea-port, and gives no idea of the more wealthy towns, which are known to exist inland.

As several vessels, which have been shipwrecked at different times on the coast of Formosa, have had their crews barbarously treated by the natives, the impression is abroad that it is far from being safe to land on any part of the island. Judging, however, from the short acquaintance I had with the people, I am inclined to believe the impression to be unfounded; unless, indeed, in cases of shipwreck,

when they may not be trusted. But this is the same in China,—and, perhaps, we might instance other places nearer home. Everywhere, both in the town and also in the country, I was civilly and even kindly received by the people. They begged me to enter their houses and sit down, and invariably set tea before me and offered me anything they had in use amongst themselves,—and, during a day's excursion, I did not hear a single disrespectful word from any of those with whom I came in contact.

The natives of Formosa are Chinese, and are under the control of the Governor of Fokien, whose head-quarters are in the city of Foo-chow-foo, on the river Min. In the interior of the island, however, and on its eastern shores, there exists a wild race, who acknowledge no such authority, and of whom little appears to be known. The Chinese tell us, these strange people live in trees like monkeys; but whether this be true or an exaggeration I have no means of stating.

The chief productions and exports of the island are rice and camphor; coal is also abundant in many parts, and may, at some future period, become of great importance to our steam-ships, which are now springing up in all directions on these seas. The substance called "rice paper," which is largely used for artificial flower-making amongst the Chinese as well as for painting upon, is also produced on this island, and sent out in large quantities to the main land. The hills and valleys, even very near the sea, seem particularly rich and fertile, and I have no doubt that further inland the beauty and fertility are much more striking. Altogether, it is well worth the attention of any Government, not with a view to annexation or conquest, but to develop its resources, more particularly with regard to coal for our steamers. A new day is beginning to dawn in the East; Japan and China will soon be opened to unfettered commerce; already steamers are making their appearance on these seas and rivers, and it is high time that we should know something of a beautiful island known to be rich and fertile and to have abundant supplies of coal which only require to be dug out of the earth.

During the day of our stay at this port the natives came off in swarms to look at the steamers. They were kindly treated by the officers, and their curiosity was gratified as much as possible. In the afternoon the mandarins came to see the vessel, and to take away their boxes of silver. They were treated with tea and wine, and left us the best of friends. Just before dark, the steam being up, we left them to fight their own battles with the rebel power, and stood out to sea. R. F.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE absence of literary announcements of any great importance is the usual consequence of summer. Authors and readers are alike flying to the sea-side, to the lochs and lakes, to the Alps and the vineyards for rest, change and recreation. London is being deserted; and publishers are at their country houses, dreaming of new enterprises rather than achieving those already conceived. Yet here and there a firm gives signs of literary life—and aids the promise that the literary season will soon extend over the whole year. Mr. Murray, for example, announces "Historical Memorials of Canterbury—the Black Prince," by the Rev. A. P. Stanley,—Mr. Muirhead's "Inventions of James Watt,"—and a new work by Mr. Lloyd called "A Thousand Leagues among the Snowy Andes."—Messrs. Longman announce, the Rev. T. Milner's "The Baltic: its Gates, Shores, and Cities,"—Commander Oldmixon's "Gleanings from Piccadilly to Pera,"—Mr. H. Cox's "The British Commonwealth,"—Lord Carlisle's "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters,"—and Mr. Denistoun's "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange."—Messrs. Constable have in the press a work by Mr. Calderwood on "The Philosophy of the Infinite,"—Mr. Bentley is preparing the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria,"—and Messrs. Blackwood a new volume of Miss Strickland's "Life of Mary Stuart."—Messrs. Chapman & Hall have in the press a new serial work by Mr. Lever, to be called "Martin of Cro-Martin,"

the same publishers are preparing a cheap reprint of Mr. Lever's works,—and Messrs. Jackson & Walford announce a new edition, "for general circulation," of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "John Howard," with additional matter.

The members of the St. John's Wood Literary Society—with whose spirited doings our readers are familiar—have resolved to build a permanent house for themselves in the locality which they have helped to make more pleasant by their gatherings. The idea is but a few days old, and we already learn that nearly 500*l.* have been subscribed for the purpose of realizing it at an early day. The sum required is about 1,400*l.*

Mr. Harry Chester announces, that the Council of the Society of Arts have from the first entertained the idea of establishing a permanent museum of education upon the basis of the Educational Exhibition in St. Martin's Hall. The present Exhibition must be closed at the end of this month. "The question is," says Mr. Chester, "shall it be re-opened as a public institution, permanent, central, constantly accessible and freed from all those proprietary rights and commercial considerations which prevent the adoption of a perfect classification and arrangement? This is a question which the Society of Arts can only propose. The answer must be given by the public." We cannot doubt what the answer will be.

The death of Lord Jocelyn is an event in literature. It will be remembered that he accompanied our Expedition into the Celestial Empire, and published, in 1841, a little volume entitled "Six Months with the Chinese Expedition." It is melancholy to think that the loss of this gallant nobleman, at the age of thirty-eight, is the result of the removable unhealthiness of a particular district of the metropolis. With the true spirit of an English officer, although at the time unwell, he determined to share the risk of cholera with his regiment of Essex Rifles, stationed at the Tower, and fell a victim to that determination. He was the eldest son of the Earl of Roden, and connected, by marriage, with Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and several other noble families. Lord Jocelyn's regiment is to be removed to Canterbury:—we hope from an unwillingness to expose the men unnecessarily to a danger which has been fatal to their commander.

The Marylebone Free Library has been visited, from the opening on Monday, January 9, to Friday, June 30, 1854, by 17,397 persons,—being an average of 117 visitors daily. There have been issued, during the same period, 18,163 volumes, averaging 122 volumes daily. The various classes of books delivered have been as follows:—Literature, Poetry, Drama, and Serials, 9,785,—History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels, 6,592,—Science and Art, 979,—Theology, 283,—Philosophy, 268,—Laws, Politics, and Commerce, 256. The writer who has had most readers is Mr. Dickens, whose works, 9 in number, have had 1,467 readers,—Scott's "Waverley Novels," in 25 volumes, have had 977 readers,—the "Arabian Nights," 561,—Sir E. B. Lytton (7 works), 481,—Mr. Lever (5 works), 436,—Robinson Crusoe, 318,—Valentine Vox, 242,—Mr. Thackeray (2 works), 198,—Don Quixote, 177,—Uncle Tom's Cabin, 147. In the section of Poetry and Drama, Shakespeare of course has had most readers. The numbers are, Shakespeare, 152,—Byron, 98,—Milton, 49,—Scott, 40,—Chaucer, 39,—Hood, 30. History has had its rights in Marylebone. That of England has had 408 readers, of whom Mr. Macaulay has monopolized 178. Of Histories of Greece there have been 194 readers, Mr. Grote's share being 137. There have been 171 students of the French Revolution,—112 readers of American History,—and 79 of that of Rome. Biography and travels have been much read. In the latter section, these are the favourite books, with the numbers:—Maxwell's "Wild Sports of the West," 186,—Collection of Voyages, 126,—Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, 101,—Layard's Nineveh, 95,—Cumming's "Hunter's Life," 83,—Three Colonies of Australia, 77,—Capt. Cook's Voyages, 40. In Science and Art, Dr. Lardner's "Steam Engine" has had 56 readers,—Fowne's Painter's Art, 52,—Turner's Chemistry,

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46. In the section of Philosophy, Humboldt's *Cosmos*, 39.—Bacon's *Essays*, 33.—Comte's *Philosophy*, 28. Of course it will be understood that these returns only indicate popular tastes so far as the limited resources of the library admit of its development.

In reference to the Niger-Chadda Expedition, of which we spoke last week, we have now obtained fuller information from Sir Roderick Murchison, as received by him from the Foreign Office. The Pleiad, flat-bottomed steamer, navigated by Capt. Taylor, who has charge of the commercial objects of the voyage, reached Fernando Po on the 28th of June, and was to sail in less than a week on her mission to ascend the Niger and Chadda. The lamented death of Mr. Consul Becroft, who had been named the Government chief of the Expedition, induced Commander Miller, R.N. (the senior officer in the Bights of Benin) to appoint as the temporary leader Dr. W. B. Baikie, R.N., who, our readers will recollect, had previously been named the naturalist of the enterprise, and from whose character and attainments we may anticipate the best results. This arrangement has met with the full approbation of the Earl of Clarendon and the Lords of the Admiralty, who have throughout taken every precaution to secure the success of the Expedition.

A few days before the rising of Parliament, the Earl of Aberdeen gave some further explanation in reference to the fee of 200*l.* demanded by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for permission to erect a monument to Thomas Campbell. "Such charges," said the noble Lord, as reported in the *Times*, "were to a certain degree indispensable, in order to enable the Dean and Chapter to maintain the fabric of the noble edifice of which they had the charge. The Dean and Chapter possessed no estates from which they could provide for the repairs of the Abbey, and there were no funds available for that purpose, as was generally the case with respect to similar establishments. The Dean and Chapter had no funds for effecting these repairs beyond their receipts for places of burial and for the erection of monuments, and the special grants which they occasionally received from Parliament." Lord Aberdeen admitted that this was a state of things "the continuation of which was not desirable," but suggested that "the simplest mode of meeting the difficulty" would be for the subscribers to the Campbell monument to provide the required amount. Perhaps so, but the application of this simple remedy to the case of Campbell ought to lead to a general arrangement of the subject with which it is connected. If the facts stated in Lord Aberdeen's appeal *in forma pauperis* on behalf of the Dean and Chapter be really true—and we confess we should like to have them proved before a Committee of the House of Commons—the nation ought to take upon itself the whole charge of the repairs of Westminster Abbey, and, as a consequence, the power of directing who may be interred or commemorated within its walls. Mr. Monckton Milnes would do good service by following up his remarks on the case of Campbell by procuring the appointment of a Committee on this subject. Before such a tribunal it might be considered how far it would be advisable to introduce amongst us some modification of the practice of public funerals prevalent on the Continent. In the instance of Campbell, for example, instead of waiting for the uncertain result of a private subscription, and muleting the friends of the deceased in the sum of 200*l.* towards the repairs of Westminster Abbey, would it not have been a graceful and popular act of the head of the State (had Her Majesty possessed the power), immediately upon his decease, to have directed his interment and the erection of a monument to his memory? The subject is worthy of consideration, and the present time favourable to its proper determination.

Our attention has been called to some verses published last week in one of the morning papers—which we remember to have seen elsewhere—entitled "Lines by Milton in his old age," and purporting to have been "lately discovered among the remains of the great epic poet, and published in the recent Oxford edition of his works." Tricks

of rhythm, commonplace allusions to, "sightless eyes," "strains sublime," "shapes of resplendent beauty," &c.; and a general affectation of intensity, stamp the poem at once as the modern forgery of one of the great herd of Mr. Tennyson's imitators. We do not think it necessary to warn any of our readers against such a Chattertonian attempt, and we allude to it merely to express a wish that editors of newspapers and others, before giving a circulation to "this sublime and affecting production," had asked themselves what are the "remains of our great epic poet" from which such a treasure might lately have been for the first time discovered, and also whether any such thing exists as an "Oxford edition" of Milton "recently published."

Amongst noticeable "coming events," we may remind the few of our readers who remain in town that Mr. George Clint's collection of engravings is to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 23rd of the present month.—Those who are planning tours in the north of England should bear in mind that the opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is now said to be fixed for the 17th of September.

At any time the Turkish Museum would be an interesting Exhibition; at the present momentous period, it is peculiarly so. The costumes and other curiosities are fresh from Stamboul; the wax-work groups have been executed from original sketches made in the capital, and are for the most part portraits. We wander from the bath to the harem, from the bazaar to the coffee-shop,—the rich dyes of the East are in our sight, the greetings of peace are in our ears. We put our fingers in the Osmannî's dish,—we peep into the araba,—we bow at the divan,—we close our ears at the shrieks of the Bulgarian bagpipe,—and open our eyes wide at the wanton images of the dancing girls. We spend a thousand and second night, and we awake and find ourselves not at the marble baths of Amberabad, but under the marble arch of Buckingham Gate. It is pleasant, O' believer, to lie on the grass in the valley of Sweet Waters seeing the sun burning upon that Bosphorus that Xenophon's galley once traversed, where the purple Palaeologi have looked down and started to see the pale faces of their victims glaring at them through the clear wave,—pleasant to be among the beauties of Armenia and Georgia, deriding the scowls of mutes and eunuchs, and watch groups defile past rich in all the hues of the tulip. Persians with their peaked fur caps—and Circassians with their yellow cones—Mosaics with bandaged pillows on their heads—and almond-eyed women, muffled in the *yashmak*, are watching the gilt arbats drawn by white oxen; while the faithful dream over their chibouks—and negroes on snow-coloured chargers prance by—or some Bashi-Bazouks swagger on, bristling with weapons, their half-naked limbs decorated with golden studs and rich embroideries—or a Turkish mountaineer strides past, swathed with coloured shawls, his pipe and hanjar in his belt, his matchlock on his shoulder, an amulet at his breast, bright grieves, like those worn by ancient Greeks, on his legs, and his yatahan by his side. Nor are the narrow streets less animated. Here swing past a group of porters carrying a chest, suspended on poles; the open shops glittering with sword blades and jewels, or draped with Damascus robes, worked with gold and of incalculable value, spicy with strange perfumes and fragrant with the wandering incense of the merchant's pipe. Beneath a coloured awning sits the public scribe, inditing a letter for a veiled woman, heedless of the black slaves that roll laughing by, or the dervishes singing as they tell their beads. An interesting part of this Exhibition are the figures of the old Janissaries, with their pantomimic turbans and unwieldy robes, with their broad belts, and the broad flat pendent hanging from their full globular caps. All their various grades are represented:—the head cook with his sword and spoons, the master janissary with the gigantic ladle, the privates with their copper camp-kettles, the head waterman who carried the bread-basket and the whip, the water-distributor, the runner, the standard-bearer, the clown, who acted as recruiting sergeant, and the janissary police, with their clubs. Of the old army various other representations equally curious are given. There is also the mari-

ner, with his bare chest and arms, his loose jacket thick with lace, and his armlet on his arm, his rich sword and Flemish scarlet breeches, just such a shaven Turk as may have toiled at the cannon at Lepanto, oddly contrasting with the baggy frock-coat and fez caps of the new epoch, or with the demure costume and patent boots of the present Sultan. We have also a barber's shop and a Turkish bed-room with its lamp, winter stove, its cushions, and rich coverlets. The most extravagant head-dresses are those worn by the palace dignitaries—the turban-bearer, pipe-bearer, stool-bearer, and sword-bearer; some officers—the black eunuchs, the priests and pages, the cup-bearer, and the taster of the royal dishes—being distinguished by the absence of beards. Some wear cones of linen at least three feet high, others caps of polished metal, and some have globes of muslin crowned by plumes of feathers large enough for a hearse. The most remarkable of these Turks are the State interpreter and "Black Hell" the general of artillery. As for the officer of the Janissaries, he would secure any prize as the 'Demon of the Silver Mines,' in the next Christmas pantomime, being so belted, and bossed, and studded with metal that he requires two pages with sackcloth turbans and decorations of women's hair (as a sign of purity) to hold up his skirts.

Closing of the Exhibition.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and DECORATED FRENCH ARTISTS, will be OPEN daily, from 10 to 6; and WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.—Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 6*d.*

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1*s.* The original PANORAMA of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily, free half-past Ten till Five. Museum of Sculpture, Conservatory, Small Concert Room, and an extensive new PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening from Seven till Ten. Music from half past Five, and Evening from Seven till Ten.

CYCLORAMA, Albany Street.—NOW OPEN, with a Colonial Moving DIORAMA of the City and Bay of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and Pompeii, exhibiting great Events of the present state of the Excavated City. Painted by Mr. J. McNEIL, from Sketches taken by himself in 1852. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate Music and Description.—Admission, 1*s.* Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—SCHOOL OF WAR, THE DIPLOMA OF THE BRITISH ARMY, and BLACK SEA, including Cronstadt, Sebastopol, Constantine, and St. Petersburg is now exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*s.* 2*s.* and 3*s.*

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, under ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.—
COURSE OF MONDAY EVENING LECTURES, SPECIALLY ADDRESSED to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, to which they and their Families will be ADMITTED on PAYMENT of SIXPENCE each, on producing a Ticket signed by the Foreman or Supervisor of the Workmen. The First Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st Inst. At EIGHT o'clock, on the CHEMISTRY of the NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

PEEL'S SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES—NATURE-PRINTING, by DR. BACHOFNER. EXHIBITION of the MODERN GREEK FIRE, and of DUBOSCQ'S ILLUMINATED CASCADE, in addition to all the DAILY LECTURES, by Messrs. PEPPER and BACHOFNER. OPTICAL EXHIBITIONS, PHOTOPHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, &c. &c. A BAND OF MUSIC under the direction of MR. AUD. of Royal Italian Opera. The Gas-lighting has been re-arranged by JOS. LESLIE, Esq. FOGS' PATENT HAND-PRINTING APPARATUS explained daily, with MANY OTHER INVENTIONS.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL.—July 25.—General Fox in the chair.—J. Cunningham, Esq., was elected a Fellow. Messrs. Veitch produced a cut specimen of *Desfontainia spinosa*, a new evergreen shrub from Patagonia, the general appearance of which, with the exception of the long scarlet tubular flowers tipped with yellow with which it is furnished, is that of the common holly. It is expected to be hardy. From Mr. Yates, of Manchester, came a specimen of the handsome Chinese *Renanthera coccinea*, beautifully in flower, a rare occurrence in this country. In China, however, it is found to blossom with certainty and in the greatest profusion, scrambling over the walls of the factory at Macao, and covering them magnificently with its glorious inflorescence. A Certificate of Merit was awarded. Of pine-apples there were some excellent fruit. Lady Charlotte Guest sent two Ripley queens, beautifully grown, and weighing respectively 6 lb. 12 oz. and 5 lb. 2 oz.; also a providence, 10 lb. 2 oz., and an Otaheite, 6 lb. 4 oz. The heaviest queen was stated to be only 3 oz. lighter than the finest fruit of the kind ever exhibited to the Society. A Knightian Medal was awarded. Mr. Glegg

produced Mr. Glegg found that most sort well ripen tains all the A Certifi Wrench a apple, the late year has all but "it grow more shyl worth, pro specie di tainly un a matter more than an apricot well flavor agreeable.—From at Paris, Chinese Y stitute fo from that the magnitud that M. that have been A Large to garden ceruleum, in cultiva and excel to seed,— which so the seeds rememb till it be year, is hard whi ENTOMO Estu., V.I. from sever nounced. was elect specimen in the N exotic wa of fungo microscope piece of frequent fungus, wasp nests.— carrying of Curios wher Stevens chokes his —Mr. B new and in the rot exhibited emerged species of at Kew; scribbled Cynips, m and he pr opportunity appendige the egg-c imported a notice a character it very di tion. It zonian rea remark u

produced six well-ripened Stanwick nectarines. Mr. Glegg, like other growers of this fruit, has found that it is late, and requires more heat than most sorts to bring it to perfection; but that when well ripened in a high temperature, it fully maintains all that has been said respecting its excellence. A Certificate of Merit was awarded to it. Mr. Wrench again showed a few fruit of Myatt's pineapple, the best flavoured of all strawberries; but of late years it has become so unproductive that it has all but disappeared. Mr. Wrench stated that "it grows very well with him, but that it fruits most shyly." Mr. Kinghorn, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, produced what is seldom seen in this country, fruit of *Prunus dasycarpa*, or black apricot, a species different from the common apricot, and certainly unworthy of cultivation with us, except as a matter of curiosity. Its size and appearance are more those of a small deep red-coloured plum than an apricot. The fruit in question was tolerably well flavoured; but in general it is too acid to be agreeable. A Certificate of Merit was awarded.

—From M. Decaisne, of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, came two plants of the interesting Chinese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*), a probable substitute for the potato. From the size of the set from which one of them had sprung it was evident that the tubers have the requisite of sufficient magnitude for profitable cultivation. We believe that M. Decaisne is fully justified in declaring that this plant at least is *pleine d'avenir*. They have been sent to the Society's garden for trial. A Large Silver Medal was awarded it.—From the garden of the Society came a white form, new to gardens, of the well-known biennial *Trachelium ceruleum*,—orange-yellow turnip, doubtless the best in cultivation, both as regards uniformity of shape and excellence, and because it does not readily run to seed,—and a specimen of *Egilopeanum* wheat, to which so much interest attaches.—The produce of the seeds furnished by M. Fabre (who, it will be remembered, followed up the experiment of sowing the miserable grass *Egilops ovata* year after year till it became wheat), raised in the garden this year, is in no respect different from the common hard wheat of the south of France.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*August 7.*—H. T. Stanton, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Donations of books, from several foreign scientific Societies, were announced.—J. A. Turner, Esq., of Manchester, was elected a Subscriber.—Mr. Boyd exhibited specimens of the scarce *Linacodes asellus*, taken in the New Forest.—Mr. Ingpen exhibited an exotic wasp's-nest, remarkable for being formed of fungoid material, which fact was discovered by microscopical examination;—he also showed a piece of decayed wood, from a tree at Chelsea, frequented by wasps, in which was a layer of fungus,—and he thought it probable that English wasps used such fungoid matter in forming their nests.—Mr. Wing said he had observed wasps carrying off the pile from leaves of mullein. Mr. Curtis had seen wasps scrape wood from palings where there was certainly no fungus.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a specimen of the rare *Trochodes hispidus*, taken by Mr. Plant near Leicester.—Mr. Boddy exhibited a living *Ludius ferrugineus* and a living larva of the same species, found in the rotten wood of an ash tree.—Mr. Westwood exhibited specimens of a Trochilium which had emerged from some galls of a North American species of oak, *Quercus palustris*, in the museum at Kew; and, being a new species, he had described it under the name of *T. gallicola*;—the Cynips, making the galls, also appeared to be new, and he proposed to call it *C. fulviceps*. Mr. Westwood also stated, that he had recently had an opportunity of studying the natural history of *Evania appendigaster*, and discovered it to be parasitic in the egg-capsules of a species of *Blatta*, which were imported with some Orchids. Mr. Westwood read a notice of a very anomalous beetle, possessing the characters of several families, and thus rendering it very difficult to assign it a position in classification. It was discovered by Mr. Bates in the Amazonian region of South America, inhabiting ants' nests,—and Mr. Westwood took this occasion to remark upon the curious fact, that all the many

species of Coleoptera found in association with ants possessed some peculiarity of form or structure. He exhibited drawings of dissections of this species, which he proposed to call *Gnustus formicicola*.—Mr. Curtis read a paper, 'On Two New British Species of Hemerobius, with remarks on Coniopteryx.'—Mr. A. G. More sent, for distribution among the Members, a further supply of the new *Anthrocera Minos*, from Ireland.—Mr. A. R. Hogan, of Dublin, sent, for exhibition, two specimens of a Clavaria,—one growing out of a Lepidopterous pupa, the other from a larva. They were filamentous, and about two inches long; but, having unfortunately perished before they were mature, the species could not be ascertained. This kind of parasitism of vegetable upon animal bodies is rare, especially in Europe, and offers a very interesting subject for investigation.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Columbus propounding to the Prior of the Franciscan Convent of Santa Maria de Rabida his Theory of a New World. From the Original of George Cattermole, Esq. Executed in Chromolithography, by Mr. C. Risdon. Brookes.

THIS forcible, though rather unfinished, reproduction of an excellent painting on a well-chosen subject is intended, we believe, as a presentation plate to the subscribers of the Glasgow Art-Union. Though rich in colour and vigorous in contrast of light and shade, the effect is too much that of a first day's painting in oil. The edges of the shadows are harsh and unblended, and there is a want of fidelity in the imitation of the subtleties of local colouring. After such highly finished and laborious works as this new art has reproduced, we are sorry to see vigour obtained by disregard of minute, but still essential, excellencies. Of the painting itself we need scarcely renew our commendation. Nothing can be better in its way than the high, earnest, unshaken faith visible in Columbus, or than the lesser degrees of conviction discernible among his auditors:—the startled and sudden light dawning upon the Prior,—the pages' surprise and the novices' wonder,—the hesitating thought and the calm deliberation of the surrounding monks. The hour of triumph is at hand:—the great genius, who has gone wandering through the nations entreating king and noble to accept at his hands the gift of a new world—a seaman in Genoa—a map-seller in Portugal—a vagrant in Spain—a weary climber of strangers' stairs—a lingerer at levees—sneered at by thievish serving-men—rebuffed by proud favourites—laughed at as an enthusiast—an exile, like Dante—almost a tenant of a madhouse, like Tasso,—on him at last Heaven smiles; and in a few short months he shall sail in his small fishing-boat from Palos right on, through the unknown, to the golden regions of his visions and his dreams.—We think Mr. Risdon has scarcely done justice to Mr. Cattermole's drawing. The legs of Columbus are gouty and his hands very imperfect.

The Birmingham School of Art Drawing Book (Elementary Series), with Introductory Instructions. By George Wallis. Chapman & Hall. THIS is an elementary series of lessons in design, intended for the use of artisans and others learning drawing for practical purposes; arranged by Mr. Wallis, the head master of the Birmingham Government School of Art, and published with the sanction of the Department of Science and Art. It is to be followed up by an advanced series, in which the construction of the historic and generic styles of ornament will be treated in the same manner. The examples are not original, but are selected from the series of Albertoli, Weitbrecht, and Dyce. Mr. Wallis has rather attempted to systematize than to supersede the labours of his predecessors. The writer insists very sensibly on the necessity of teaching the pupil to see objects correctly before he attempts to delineate them with accuracy. The mind must grow minute and sure in its observations and in its memory, the hand light, firm, and pliant, as if it were handling a bridle or grasping a fly-rod; the eye, keen and vigilant as an

Indian tracker's. The cultivation of the perceptive faculties is reward enough to any one who learns drawing, even if he attains no perfection in his art. Henceforward he is heir to a new pleasure, and seems admitted into a region he had never before trod. He sees variety and increasing change where all before was monotonous uniformity. Every leaf has a curve as graceful as the limb of a statue, every cloud undulates in graceful flowing, with a beauty, though transitory, yet enchanting. Every object in nature sways, and rocks, and waves, and undulates, and vibrates, and pulses, according to laws of harmony, allowing no interregnum, not even for a moment. If he learns to colour, then every shadow has a hue before unseen, glimmering reflections feast his eyes, hues of passing wings and courting vapours; and the irradiation of the meanest insect's shard will suggest to his imagination beatitudes unrevealed and glories as yet unembodied.

FINE-ART Gossip.—It is stated in Continental journals that a rich inhabitant of Cologne has presented his city with the sum of 100,000 thalers, about 15,200*l.* English, for the purpose of building a Gallery for Works of Art there.

Omer Pasha seems bent on innovation. He not only confines himself to a single wife—who, contrary to Moslem etiquette, sits at his table, receives his friends, chats with them, gives them tea, and plays on a civilized piano—but positively carries in his suite an artist. As Horace Vernet goes with Prince Napoleon to the East to cover acres of canvas with heroic deeds—should the Allies achieve them—for Versailles, a painter follows Omer Pasha, and is now engaged on a large picture to commemorate the glorious defence of Silistria. Horace Vernet is less fortunate than his rival in the subjects yet presented for his pencil:—these, no doubt, will come in time. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to find this very remarkable man, Omer Pasha, combatting in favour of the Arts an old and obstinate prejudice of the Moslems against pictures.

Art-Ecclesiastical seems to be as busy in France just now as Art-Industrial. The chain of chapels surrounding the ample Church of St. Eustache in Paris is in process of decoration with gilding and coloured ornaments, designed according to due precedent in the style of the *Renaissance*. Great care and cost have been expended on the work; but not a wise or true taste in choice of colour,—since the avoidance of pure and bright tints is attended, not by the effect of sober richness, which it may be presumed was tried for, but by that air of faded finery which is neither gay nor grave. Nothing more dismal can be well fancied than the aspect of these chapels must become when such freshness of novelty as they possess has passed away. Let us hope that time and pains will be more judiciously bestowed elsewhere. The movement goes on throughout France. Last year, a tourist glancing at Brittany had occasion to notice certain works at Rennes, and the new Church by M. Lassus at Nantes. This summer, a note from the same hand, dated Strasburg, apprises us that "a careful restoration and completion of the painted glass in the Minster is in progress. Many of the gorgeous old windows have been cleaned and eked out with new matter. Some fine specimens, purchased from a Protestant church, have been placed in one of the side aisles:—and an entire new window, made (I believe) at Metz, may be pronounced equal to the Bavarian contributions to the Cathedral at Cologne, by Herren Hess and Aymüller. The vault of the central lantern or cupola, and four large corner spaces are about to be painted in *fresco*. An ancient *fresco*, not long ago disclosed, in the space under the balcony, from which old Erwin of Steinbach looks lovingly in effigy at the saints in their column-niches, sculptured by his daughter, Sabina, is about to be repaired. Opposite to this, a notable and dignified statue of the Count of Hapsburg—executed by Herr Friedrich (the same sculptor whose Sir Francis Drake now decorates the thriving little town of Offenburg)—is yet another modern reminder that Religious Art can be as successful as it is active. Times are

changed, at all events, since M. Victor Hugo so indignantly called the attention of his countrymen to the neglect and defacement of some among the stateliest and most interesting monuments of France."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NORWICH AND NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the principal Charities in the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich.—Patron, THE QUEEN. Vice-Patrons, H. R. H. the Prince Albert, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent. President, The Earl of Leicester. Lord Mayor, Sir WALTER COOPER. Vice-Chairman, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS, SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14, and 15, Grand Performances of SACRED MUSIC, including Beethoven's Service in C; Rossini's Stabat Mater; Meyerbeer's 91st Psalm; The Creation; Elijah; and the Messiah. On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY NIGHTS, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and 14, GRAND MUSICAL-MECHANICAL CONCERTS, including Handel's Acis and Galatea; Selections from the Works of Mozart, Spohr and Weber, and other eminent Composers. Principal Singers—Madame Bosio, Clara Novello, and Castellan; Madama Weiss and Miss Dolby; Cesara Garibaldi, Reichhold, and Sims Reeves. Singing Bands—Mr. G. J. Smith and Sons' Larking Band, and Chorus will consist of 400 Performers—Conductor, Mr. BENEDICT. The Performances will take place in ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

We must offer a few comments on the letter of Mr. Henry C. Lunn, published in the *Athenæum* on the 5th inst. [ante, p. 975], with no intention, as he courteously assumes, of giving pain anywhere, but from feeling that good in some form can hardly fail to arise from an honest discussion of the results, derived from our *Royal Academy of Music*, since the year 1834.

Our Correspondent virtually admits the justice of our former remarks, by giving up the "solo singers and players" of the last twenty years. The Academy, he owns, has been sterile of artists competent to take leading parts in our public performances. Its result, he says, is to be looked for elsewhere: in the superior class of teachers with whom London and the provinces have been provided;—teachers who, he says, have influenced the taste of the time, by teaching better music than their predecessors taught, and by raising the general tone of musical publication;—teachers, we presume we may add, of amateurs. Let us point out, first, that this separation of professor from performer has in no respect our acquiescence as a general principle. It may be appealed to to conceal incompetence, — to cloak indolence. Mr. Lunn has confined his instance of "result" to *pianoforte* tuition: we may, therefore, fairly ask him if he thinks that instrument is now better taught in London than it was when MM. Moscheles, Ries, John Cramer, and Kalkbrenner were contemporary professors,—all of them great public *solo* players; three of them excellent general musicians, as well as special composers. One of Mr. Lunn's examples, Mr. W. S. Bennett, might be rejected by us as not coming within the period embraced in our strictures,—and, further, as having finished his education at Leipsic under Mendelssohn; but we will not be too sharp in our scrutiny. As to the tone of musical publication:—*The Studies* of Mr. J. Cramer and M. Moscheles, the *Concertos* and *Sonatas* of the latter pianist and of Ries, do not leave a balance of credit to the moderns quite so large as Mr. Lunn imagines. Nay, more, besides Monzani and Hill's edition of most of Beethoven's accessible works, some of that master's latest and most recondite compositions could be purchased and printed in England, at a time when they were comparatively unknown and neglected in Germany, before the influence of the young professors of the Academy—if so it be—had influenced MM. Cramer & Co. to issue their handsome complete edition, under the superintendence of M. Moscheles. But we must further doubt if metropolitan and provincial tuition by those from whom no *solo* exhibitions are to be required has been satisfactorily fed from the Academy. Where is the professor of singing, who has proceeded thence during the last twenty years, whom it would be advisable to present as having formed one good pupil? Then, does Mr. Lunn consider how largely the number of second-class foreign teachers has also increased in London of late years,—"enthusiastic musicians," too, as zealous to circulate the great works, first publicly introduced by the great foreign *solo* artists, as the English professors, whom Mr. Lunn claims as his "result"? Glancing at

the provinces:—let us take two of the only towns which can be mentioned after London as possessing musical establishments of any great value besides their choral societies. It is unfortunate for Mr. Lunn's argument, that at the head of music in Liverpool there should be a foreign professor, who has held his place there for the last five-and-twenty years,—teaching, as we happen to know, the best music, and nothing else. It is unlucky, on the other hand, that to lead the music in Manchester, another foreign artist should have been nominated so late as 1848,—and one, too, who, without invidious comparison, may be pointed out as the *solo* player now resident in England who is most in request in the metropolis as well as in the provinces. Here are heavy per-centages from even Mr. Lunn's modest "results."

As regards our orchestras:—we are aware that some of the Academy pupils are members of the best bands (or band) that London can assemble. But if we are to look into this branch of art without stopping to inquire or consider who occupy the posts of honour, whether Englishmen or foreigners, we must remind Mr. Lunn of a fact or two somewhat at variance with the "results" which he desires to establish. Without criticizing the Royal Academy orchestra at its own concerts (where, by the way, former pupils as well as present students have been allowed to appear, with a view of "making up a show,") we inquire whether he considers the supply of fair orchestral players in London respectably adequate to the wants of the public? He is doubtless aware that the *Amateur Society*, which demands a skilled professional instrumentalist to lead each department of its orchestra, has decided on anticipating the date of its concerts in 1855, because the Monday operas of this season made the few requisite engagements of such steady competent players almost impossible. Against such a "result" the *Royal Academy of Music* should have long ago provided. Let us recall to Mr. Lunn the imperfection of the orchestra on the evening when the *Bach Society* (of which many academicians are supporters) attempted to perform the "Passions" *Musik*,—the interfering cause being then, we think, one of the Exeter Hall oratorios. Where were the well-trained instrumentalists whom it is the duty of an institution such as the *Royal Academy* to supply? We hold fast to our canon, that though genius cannot be evoked by academical teaching, accomplishments should be insured; and pointing out to Mr. Lunn that he has narrowed the Academy's claims on public support to a degree which is unwise in its deprecating modesty, we cannot admit that he has proved even those claims within the narrow limits to which he has restricted his appeal.

STRAND.—Mr. Dickens's novel of "Hard Times" has been dramatized, and was produced on Monday. It makes a better drama than a tale; and, though the dialogue was in the main preserved, it told on the stage with more than ordinary effect. The persons are, of course, all character-parts; but, with the exception of the banker-husband, the boastful architect of his own fortunes, they are free from exaggeration. This eccentric conception served as a canvas for the broad caricature of Mr. Barrett, who revelled without restraint, and to the utmost of his capacity, in the licence which it afforded. Miss Harriett Gordon, on the other hand, both as the daughter and wife, had evidently formed a chastened notion of the character of *Louisa Gradgrind*, and acted with appropriate reticence,—a quality for which, as an actress, she is not usually eminent. Her good taste and judgment are in this case to be commended. More prominent, however, than this, the more immediate object and aim of the tale, was the under-plot, as it were, of the drama; and the social condition of the labourer acquired an emphasis in the progress of the action that materially subdued, by contrast, the fanciful lesson and the ideal moral intended by the leading theme. The denial of the privilege of divorce to the lower orders proved to be the weightiest topic, and certainly made the most permanent impression. More than once it excited the audience to

rather a strong demonstration against the wrong implied by the statement, illustrated as it was by the more dramatic accessories of this important episode in the story. The piece has been well manipulated for stage purposes, and does much credit to the adapter, whose name, however, has not reached us. He has, it should be mentioned, substituted a "happy ending" for the melancholy catastrophe of the original. Many things in narrative fiction which are profoundly pathetic become, when presented to the eye and ear with histrionic appliances, exceedingly dangerous; and the skilful playwright is constrained in prudence to adopt a milder treatment, and avoid giving too great a shock to the sensitive nerves of a mixed audience, some of whom take a prosaic view of stage-effects. The piece was well acted throughout, and accompanied with appropriate scenery. The house was well filled.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Gossip.—The past season at the *Royal Italian Opera*, though brilliant, has still not been wisely administered, as we understand wisdom in administration. We long ago adverted to the hopes built, by adverse powers, on the departure of Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, and its influence on the fortunes of Covent Garden Theatre; and we are constrained to say, that the management has given these hopes a more solid foundation than the desperate expectation of rivalry could have counted on. Everything has been done to concentrate public interest on the farewell nights of Madame Grisi,—nothing to provide for the blank which must present itself when the same are over. It is notorious to all managements, that novelties do not attract till they cease to be novelties,—till my *Lord* can beat time (out of time) to the *prima donna's* great air, and my *Lady* can fan herself in tranquil or trembling expectation of that familiar moment when her favourite tenor shall carry off his bride, or cut the thread of his own life, on my *Lady's* favourite note above the line. It may be fairly surmised, in the present case, that the opera in which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario have taken leave, will not, for some seasons to come, be accepted from their successors. Yet, with this future *deficit* staring the management in the face, rarely, if ever, has there been a season in which so little provision for the future has been made. There has been no new, nor unfamiliar work established for Madame Viardot, with the exception of "Otello," which has never been popular; none for Madame Bosio:—no attempt to combine these two artists in some opera, the expectation of which would draw "the town" in 1855—these two ladies not having appeared together in "Le Comte Ory," as was originally advertised. In place of this, performance has been crowded on performance with a closeness which may have precluded the possibility of much rehearsal; and thus the entire business of making a new repertory, which virtually must be done at no distant period, has been deferred till next year. Holding, as we do, provision to be the first element of success in direction, we cannot regard the past season of the *Royal Italian Opera* as satisfactory. But we suspect that its managerial calculations for the future are restricted to the possibility of securing "L'Étoile"; and thus, feeling that counsel is merely so much idle talk given to the winds, referring all interested to our past remarks, we will cut short retrospect and reserve speculation.

Sadler's Wells re-opens on Saturday, the 26th, under the management of Mr. Phelps. The play of "Cymbeline" will, we understand, inaugurate the new season,—many changes being projected in the representatives of the characters, some of which, we have reason to believe, will tend immeasurably to the improvement of the *caste*. To this theatre, therefore, the lovers of the legitimate drama will turn for the gratification of a higher taste, lately so much neglected, or—it would be more true to say—totally ignored at establishments more centrally situated. While it continues thus laudably to "pursue the even tenor of its way," the Islington management will "deserve" what ever success it may "command"—a meed of ap-

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probation which we feel it impossible to bestow on the metropolitan theatres to which more advantages have been given, and from which more public benefit was expected. The stage is only so far valuable as it promotes the aesthetic and moral education of the popular mind. The manager who thinks more of his treasury than his *répertoire*, sacrifices his reputation to his profit, and loses in honour what he gains in patronage. Mr. Phelps has succeeded in reconciling both.

On Friday evening in last week the amateur members of the Harmonic Union held a *sorée* at Blagrove's Rooms, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to M. Benedict, in acknowledgement of services rendered by that gentleman as conductor of the Concerts, and with special reference to the time and attention given at rehearsals. Madame Viardot and Signor Belletti were present, and sang on the occasion. The testimonial consisted of a salver and tea service.

Foreign papers mention as probable the engagements of Signori Tamburlik and Ronconi at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris. Supposing the engagement to be concluded, it is difficult to imagine in what existing operas of the French repertory the latter admirable actor, but limited vocalist, is to appear: possibly, however, he has been provided for in the coming work by Signor Verdi; or it may be that he is to wait M. Meyerbeer's pleasure, and that M. Meyerbeer will wait on his peculiar powers in producing his '*L'Africaine*'—if the *maestro* still hold to his intention of giving that opera in 1855; but this seems problematical, since foreign papers mention that M. Meyerbeer is expected at Stuttgart, and afterwards at Vienna, to superintend the production of his '*L'Étoile*'. The year is on its wane; and success does not render the composer less exigent in preparation. In accepting the management of the *Théâtre Lyrique*, M. Perrin, already manager of the *Opéra Comique*, has tied himself by some stringent conditions. The two establishments are to be kept entirely separate. The management of the *Théâtre Lyrique* binds itself annually to produce three acts by composers entirely unknown, and only six acts by composers who have had four works performed at the *Opéra Comique*: thus marking its place, beyond contradiction, as an arena, or training-ground, in which young composers may try their fortune. It remains to be proved how far such exact and specified limitation may consist with power to conciliate and amuse the *Boulevard* public.

"I saw the other day the preparations for the great organ at Ulm, which is always to be finished next year," writes a Correspondent. "Curious enough they are in one essential point. As to the hundred stops of which the instrument is to consist I cannot speak, for the reason that made the Spanish fleet invisible in Sheridan's '*Critic*'—not one is yet placed. But the skeleton is there, and work is going on, and certain arrangements can be seen—which—to repeat my epithet—are 'curious.' Three years ago, when writing of the beautiful organ at Weingarten, I spoke, unless memory deceives me, of the ingenuity with which the player is there detached from all the noise of the pipes. At Ulm, almost as much ingenuity seems to be shown by the builders of the new monster organ—the Herron Walker of Ludwigsburg—to confine, cabin, and oppress the player. His way to the four manuals of keys and pedals is to be through the very bowels of the vast instrument; and when he arrives at his post he is completely cut off from the outer world—the space allotted to him barely affords room for another person besides himself—the barricade of stops round him preventing all communication from without—while high aloft, over his unfortunate head, will tower a cluster of the most violent pipes, which his hands and feet are to make speak. On all dark days, to make the matter worse, lamps may be necessary to enable him to see his book. Altogether, the place gave me 'the horrors'; and little as the Germans care for the circulation of fresh air, I cannot fancy any great player coming near this vast instrument without that feeling of imprisonment which Fancy can work up into such an engine of torture to all persons having impatient spirits."

MISCELLANEA

Post Office Money Orders.—The Report on the Post Office contains the following information respecting money orders. The numbers issued throughout the United Kingdom in 1839, the first year after the establishment of the Money Order Office, were, 188,921, for the amount of 313,124L.; in 1840, the first year of the penny postage, the corresponding numbers were, 587,797, and 960,975L.; in 1841, when the commission on Post Office orders was reduced, 1,552,845, and 3,127,507L.; in 1853, 5,215,290, and 9,916,195L. The revenue from commission paid on Post Office orders has increased as follows: in 1839 it was 6,652L.; in 1840, 17,203L.; in 1841, 29,192L.; and in 1853, 86,820L. The number of Post Office orders issued last year was, 477,917 in excess of the number for the year 1852, and the excess during that period in the amount paid was 496,577L.

Metropolitan Bridges.—Mr. Oliveira's Committee report that Blackfriars Bridge is in an unsatisfactory state, but that the Court of Common Council has approved a proposal for removing the present structure and replacing it by a new bridge. The Committee proceed to say:—¹⁴ After a careful consideration of the evidence which has been brought before them, your Committee consider that the expediency of removing the present tolls on the different bridges between Staines and London Bridge is established. They find that, by the present system, the traffic is diverted from the direct route; and, in consequence, the open thoroughfares are choked, and rendered at times almost impassable, by the collection of merchandise and passenger traffic, which would disperse and spread itself if there were more channels of escape provided. This inconvenience is especially felt at London Bridge, where not only delay, but even danger, is incurred by the concentration of traffic on one spot, owing not only to the ordinary London traffic, but to the additional traffic produced by the neighbouring railway termini. Similar inconvenience is felt at Westminster Bridge; and your Committee are of opinion, that in both instances it would be materially diminished if the intermediate toll-bridges were thrown open to the public. The evidence with respect to the bridges from Vauxhall to Staines establishes the fact, that by the present tolls not only is the public inconvenienced, local trade impeded, and the accommodation diminished, but that the burthen of the tax falls most heavily on those who are least able to bear it. Your Committee are of opinion that, although it may become necessary, owing to the ever-increasing traffic of the metropolis, to build additional bridges, it will be better, in the first instance, to ascertain the effect of throwing the present toll-bridges open to the public, provided they can be obtained on reasonable terms. Upon the question as to whether additional bridges are required, your Committee have examined Mr. Bennoch, Mr. Tite, Mr. Page, Mr. M'Lean, and other competent witnesses. These witnesses agree in the necessity for providing further means of communication across the river. The sites proposed by them are—1st, Tower Hill, below London Bridge; 2ndly, St. Paul's; 3rdly, Charing Cross; 4thly, Horseferry Road. Without entering into the comparative merits of these several propositions, your Committee are of opinion that the bridge opposite Charing Cross and St. Paul's will become speedily necessary, especially should the negotiation with the proprietors of the toll-paying bridges prove abortive. With regard to the best mode of providing for the purchase, and the future maintenance and increase of the bridge accommodation, your Committee are decidedly of opinion that a rate to be levied over the whole of the district to be benefited by the proposed alterations is at once the most just and most simple plan to be adopted." Lord R. Grosvenor moved to add, "But they consider the facility of communication throughout the metropolis to be so far an imperial concern as to warrant the giving facilities on the part of Government for raising the necessary funds." But he was outvoted.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A. S.—Ob. Servant.—A. V.—G. S.—R. S. P.—D. & Co.—Constant reader.—H. G.—received.

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THE PREMIUMS are as low as by the non-participating scale
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Mutual Offices.

Annual Premium for Assurance of 100*l.*

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
15 0	42	46	50	53	54	55
	1 6	2 10	2 14	2 19	2 23	2 27

Thus, a person of age 30 may secure 1,000*l.* at death for a Yearly Premium of 20*l.* only, which, if paid to any of the other Mutual Offices, would secure a Policy for 800*l.* only, instead of 1,000*l.*

THE PROFITS are wholly divisible among the Assured. *Annual Additions* have been made to Policies, varying from 2*l.* to 5*l.* per cent. on their amount.

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The advantages offered by this Society are—Economy combined with Security, and Lower Rates of Premiums than those of any other Office, which entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS are divided every fifth year among the Assured, and a Bonus is added, after the Payment of the Fifth Annual Premium, to every Policy effected on the Participating Scale, if a claim accrue thereon prior to the next division of Profits.

The sum of 307,000*l.* was added to Policies at the last Division, which produced an average Bonus of 6*l.* per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Number of Policies in force, 6,000.

The Assurance Fund amounts to 1,349,000*l.* Income upwards of 220,000*l.* per Annum.

No Charge for Policy Stamps, nor for Service in the Yeomanry or Militia.

The subjoined Table shows the advantages offered by the Society, resulting from low Premiums, and a division of the entire profits among the Assured:

Age & Entry.	The Annual Premium According to the Northampton Rates to assure £1,000.	Assured by the Economic Rates.	Thus dividing an immediate Bonus of £1,000.	Also a Contingent Bonus on Policies becoming Claims in	Total sum payable at Death if occurring in	1854.	1854.
					£.	£.	£.
20	£15 15	1860	£116	12	1883		
30	26 13 5	1935	125	12	1342		
40	33 19 6	1490	149	11	1291		
50	45 6 0	1030	30	10	1181		

Assurances effected in the current year, 1854, will participate in the profits in 1859.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY, Princes-street, Bank, London.

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Increasing Rates of Premium, for securing Loans or Debts.

Half Premiums only required during the first seven years.

Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death.

Provision during minority for Orphans.

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Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Funds divided annually.

Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.
Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable; the unpaid half premiums being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction of 20 per cent. was made in the current year's premium on all participating policies.

(PROPRIETARY.)	(MUTUAL.)						
	Whole Premium	First 7 Years.	Remainder of Life.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Yrs.	Mos.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	1 2 0	1 2 0	30	2 7 3	1 4 2	1 2 3	1 0 3
40	1 9 8	1 9 8	20	2 6 8	1 4 2	1 2 5	1 0 5
50	2 2 6	2 2 6	15	2 7 10	1 4 6	1 2 5	1 0 6
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	9	2 8 2	1 4 8	1 2 6	1 0 7

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE WESTMINSTER and GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
At the Westminster Fire Office,
27, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

Established 1826.

Trustees.

George Dodd, Esq. | Colonel W. H. Meyrick.

Joseph William Thruop, Esq.

This Association offers to Assurers the security of an ample
Guaranteed Capital, besides a large Fund invested in the Public
Stocks and on Mortgages, being the accumulation of premium
paid by the Office.

The rate of premium hereunder stated have been re-calculated,
and are precisely adjusted to the risk of the Assurance undertaken
by the Office, and are as low as is consistent with security.

Eight-tenths of the profits of the Association are divided every
Five Years among the holders of Policies in the participating class
of the same.

The additions made to the sums assured by Policies which have
participated in the three divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and
1852, have averaged one-half of the premium paid on them.

The assured may proceed to and reside in any part of Europe,
without giving notice to the Association, or paying any extra premium.

Every restrictive condition of assurance not absolutely necessary
for the security of the Association has been withdrawn from the
policies.

Losses advanced on the security of policies after two premiums
have been paid on them.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly.
Further information on the subject of Life Assurance can be ob-
tained at the Office.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of 100*l.*,
for the whole term of Life:

Age.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.
20	£1 17 4	30	£1 14 7
30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
40	3 3 0	40	3 0 4
50	4 10 6	50	4 4 6
60	7 4 8	60	6 14 2

W. M. BROWN, Actuary.

Agents required in the principal County Towns.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of
the Company, in the twenty-first year of its existence, was held
at the Head Office, No. 8, Waterloo-street, Pall Mall, London,
on Friday, July 14, 1854.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq. F.R.A.S., in the Chair.

Statements of accounts, from the formation of the Company down
to the 31st December last, were laid before the Meeting, from
which the following is abstracted:

That during the year ending 31st December, 1853, 448 new Policies
have been issued, assuring 361,184*l.*, and yielding, in annual premium,
a sum of 18,000*l.*

The yearly income from Premiums alone is 167,804*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

That the property of the Company, as at 31st December last,
amounts to 451,308*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

That the sum assured by each Policy from the commencement
of the year, 1854, to the date of the meeting, was £1,000.

The sum assured by the Policies on 37 lives have become claims in 1853,
of which £1,727*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* has been paid; and

That since the Company commenced business in 1834, 5,263
Policies have been issued in all, of which 3,739 have lapsed, sur-
rendered, or become claims.

By order of the Board. PATRICK MACINTYRE, Sec.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30 Brown-street, Manchester.

RICHARD CHISHOLM, Chairman.

Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Ragnell.

Francis Brodigan, Esq.

Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq.

Alfred Spence, Esq.

Frederick Valiant, Esq.

Rev. F. W. Vickery.

Henry Lawson, Esq.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle
of Mutual Assurance.

The funds are accumulated for the exclusive
benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate
superintendence and control.

The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reducing the
premiums of the Policies.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the
30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year
was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress.

It was resolved that the Assurers in 1853 considered exceeded
the time effectually given for payment of their annual Premiums.

The Premiums were accordingly increased, so as to bring them
to be not more than 18*s.* and the annual income thereon being up-
wards of 7,500*l.*

It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the
visitation of the cholera took place, the claims arising from deaths
were, in every year, much below their estimated amount.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with
the arrangement, and voted that the Premiums of 30 per cent.
should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all
Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five
years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured	Amount originally paid.	Annual Premium 31 <i>s.</i> per Cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
29	£1,000	£20 17 6	£6 11 6
30	1,000	22 13 4	8 1 8
40	1,000	33 18 4	10 13 8
50	1,000	45 18 8	15 7 8
60	1,000	75 17 6	23 15 0

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo-place, London.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole
Successor to the late E. Dent, and Patent right to the
Manufacture of the Royal Chronometers, Clocks, Chrono-
meters, and other Clocks, Chronometers, Watches, Pendulum
Clocks, and other Instruments.

At Somersett Wharf, Maker of Chromometers, Watches, Gold
Turret, and other Clocks, Dipsidioscopes, and Patent Ships'

Compasses, used on board Her Majesty's Yacht, Ladies' Gold
Watches, 8 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever
Watches, 4*l.* 10*s.*

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

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BOX OF WATER COLOURS, used by the Royal Family.

To prevent imposition, this wonderful Box of Colours can be
had only of the successful competitor, JOSHUA ROGERS, 12,
BUNHILL-ROW, Finsbury, or by post, on receipt of 1*l.* 1*s.* in
stamp.

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are used in most of the Schools of Art and Institutions through-
out England, and are acknowledged the best and cheapest Pencils
ever manufactured. There are nine shades of them, all equal in
size, weight, and quality, and are sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

The additions made to the sums assured by Policies in the partici-
pating class of the same.

THE PATENT INDEX WATCHES, set
with the power up by pushing the index of the winding, instead
of winding with a key, are now within their ordinary price.

They are safe from accident, convenient, intelligent, and of
superior performance. Manufactured at the same price as
ordinary kinds, by the Inventor and Patentee, F. R. HILL, Waltham
and Chronometer Maker, Weymouth-terrace, City-road.

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WATHERSTON & BRODGEN beg to announce that they have
TAKEN SPACE in the CRYSTAL PALACE, with great
advantageous publicity to the principle of GOLD CHAINS
by Weight and Workmanship. To those who have not
yet tested the quality of these chains, we would say, that
they are equal to any made of gold.

WATHERSTON & BRODGEN, Goldsmiths, Crystal Palace, Central
Transcept, No. 23, Gallery of Precious Metals—Manufacture, 16,
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